struck off extras at 6 o'clo[ck]
were picked up greedily.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—T[he]
fire creates great excitem[ent]
the newspaper offices, waiti[ng]
Only two insurance com[panies]
the "Amazon" and the "[...]
surance risks in Boston. T[...]
developed.
Several bankers have recei[ved]
their New York partners t[o]
morrow, and to look out f[...]
bankers here are telegraphin[g]
to collect loans due. Other bank[s ...]
opinion that there is no danger of [...]
The Common Council meets to-m[orrow]
relief if needed. They will send a [...]
mittee, composed of the Mayor and two [...]
to offer aid, with power to draw on the c[ity ...]
Mayor Davis has just telegraphed to [...]
Gaston, of Boston, tendering the sympath[y of]
Cincinnati, and asks for a telegram of th[e prob]
able loss and the number of persons made [home]
less.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The intelligence of [the]
great conflagration in Boston has caused [...]
excitement in this city. Mayor Blackmore [has]
issued a call for a meeting of citizens to-morro[w]
to consider means tending to the relief of [the]
sufferers.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Indian Raids on the Upper Misso[uri].

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Sherida[n tele]graphs to the War Department that abou[t ...] Indians, from the Grand River and Che[yenne] Agencies, attacked a post at the Northern P[acific] Railroad crossing of the Missouri River, o[n the] 4th inst., but all were driven off without [diffi]culty. No loss was sustained.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—THOMPSON—In Denver, Nov. [...] St. John's Church (Episcopal), by the Rev. J. [...] of Hartford, Ct., Thomas H. Burnham and [...] Thompson, both of Chicago.

MOSIER—Of dyphtheria croup, in this city, [Nov.] 10, 1872, Willie E. B. Mosier, son of Edward [...] aged 5 years.

Funeral Monday at 1 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE ENTIRE

FIXTURES AND FURNITU[RE]

OF THE

Imperial Restauran[t]

TO BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

On Monday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock,

AT THE RESTAURANT,

51 South Canal-[st.]

We shall sell, without reserve, for cash, the [fix]tures, &c., consisting of Silver-Plated Ware, [...] Glassware, China Ware, Table Cutlery, Table Li[nen,] bles, Chairs, Cooking Range, Kitchen Utensils, Co[unters,] Show Cases, with a large lot of Wines and Liquors.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

102 FINE LOT[S]

IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTIO[N]

On the Grounds,

ON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1[3],

A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 10 o'[clock] a. m.

10 Lots fronting on Central-[av.]
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut-[st.]
15 Lots fronting on Madison-[st.]

This property lies immediately south of the Austin de[pot] on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwe[stern] Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., having a [...] front on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main thor[oughfare] to Chicago, and is graveled with Joliet gravel [...] also has a west front on Central-av., which is gravel[ed] and leads directly to the Riverside Parkway.

Austin is two miles west of Chicago City Limits, [...] 30 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and is reac[hed] by more trains than any other suburban town and [...] Chicago, arriving and leaving at convenient periods [...] persons residing there and doing business in Chicago.

The fare is 10 cents or $50 per year for a pass on [all] trains.

The property is 30 feet higher than the level of [the] lake; is well drained by sewers, etc., and has a [...] soil.

Lots are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and fro[nt] 50-foot streets.

Churches and schools in a prosperous condition. [...] fine City Hall and School House have just been comple[ted.]

Madison-st. is 120 feet wide, and runs directly thr[ough] Central Park, being open from Austin through Chi[cago] to Lake Michigan.

An artesian well has been sunk on the southeast cor[ner] of this property, which flows upward of 30,000 gallo[ns per] hour.

A train of cars will be run to Austin every hour and [...] turn, from May 1, 1873.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third one y[ear,] one-third two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

The Political Fight Being Ov[er]

Business is in order, and of pri[me] importance to Retailers of

Boots & Shoe[s]

Is the large Catalogue Sale of [as] good an assortment of MEN['S], BOYS', and YOUTH'S, WOMEN['S], MISSES', and CHILDREN'S we[ar] as can be found anywhere.

Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 14

At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Au[ction,] in addition to a line of KNI[T] GOODS, HOSIERY, and NOTION[S,] the finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and Toy[s,]

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,

Yet offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Three Sales In One!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION,

[O]n WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, a[t our] salesrooms, 84 and 86 Market-st. Also splendid lin[e of] Carpets and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will com[mence] at 11 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have large [ad]vances on these goods, and they will be closed.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

Special Sale of Boots & Shoes

Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

A large lot of Ladies, Misses, and Boys Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, Arc[tics,] Slippers, etc. This is a desira[b]le lot of goods for the trade.

HARRISON & Co., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

[L]arge Trade Sale of Chromos

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1872,

at 10 o'clock. A large assortment of fine and medium [chro]mos, in all styles of frames, to the trade. [...] [...]ly and in lots to suit purchasers.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872. NUMBER 85.

INSURANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. CO.

We come out of the Boston Fire with a clean $1,000,000 left.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

A solid Million is left to offer all inquirers.

Fire Association of Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1820.

Assets, - - - - - - - $2,025,000

NO LOSSES IN BOSTON.

Policies in these old and able companies are issued by

W. H. CUNNINGHAM,

120 LaSalle-st.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

NORTH MISSOURI

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets Over $900,000.

ALLEMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASH ASSETS, NEARLY $300,000.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

"MACON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1872.

"H. S. TIFFANY & CO., General Agents, Chicago:

"The 'NORTH MISSOURI' is not affected by the Boston fire.

"A. LARRABEE, Sec'y."

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11, 1872.

"'ALLEMANIA'" has no loss in Boston.

"C. F. HERROSEE, Sec'y."

Policies issued in the above sterling and reliable Companies at fair and equitable rates. Apply to

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Office, 156 & 158 La Salle-st, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED BY

ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient guaranty of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this country in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

BREWERS'

INSURANCE CO.,

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CASH ASSETS, NOV. 1, $377,918.02

LANCASTER

FIRE INS. CO.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, $325,000.00

These Companies lose but little in Boston, and that little will be PAID IN FULL!

PORK, GRAIN, BUILDINGS, and Merchandise of all kinds insured at fair rates.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

23 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

S. M. MOORE & CO.,

AGENTS,

213 EAST MADISON-ST.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, - - - -	$2,345,000
Boston Losses, - - -	500,000

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over - -	$600,000
Boston Losses, about -	100,000

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
WHEELING, W. V.

Assets, - - - -	$300,000
Boston Losses, - -	None

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON & EDINBURGH.

Assets, - - -	$14,000,000
Boston Losses,	600,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

Assets, - - -	$1,281,000
Boston Losses, about -	125,000

NEW ORLEANS, Mutual, INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
NEW ORLEANS.

Assets, - - - -	$1,100,000
Boston Losses, - - -	None

RELIABLE

INSURANCE!

The following Telegrams will explain all:

National Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Of Philadelphia, Pa.

Our losses Boston Fire "Light!!" go ahead as usual for us.

Signed, W. D. HALFMAN, Secretary.

Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,

Of Newark, N. J.

Not a dollar's loss for us in the Boston Fire!!

Signed, GEORGE BROWN, President.

National Fire Insurance Company,

Of Hannibal, Mo.

No loss for us in Boston Fire!!

Signed, J. H. DICKASON, Secretary.

SNYDER & MILLER,

AGENTS,

152 LASALLE-ST.,

FIRST FLOOR.

Boston Fire.

RELIABLE

Insurance

The LARGE COMPANIES are not always the best.

Our companies will pay dollar for dollar, and not feel it.

TRADESMEN'S, of New York.
SUN, of Cleveland, O.
BLACK RIVER, Watertown, N. Y.
GLENS FALLS, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

HENRY H. BROWN, Agt.,

90 LaSalle-st.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

Orient Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD.

Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $651,000

Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.,

OF HARTFORD.

Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - - $650,000

Eastern Insurance Co.,

OF BANGOR.

Assets Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - Over $400,000

Lancashire Insurance Co.,

OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Gross Assets - - - - - - -	$8,861,173.88
Total Liabilities, including Re-insurance Fund - - - - - -	$1,421,921.53
Net Assets - - - - - - - -	$7,439,252.35

The above Companies have but small losses by the great Boston fire, and will, of course, pay all losses in full.

Parties desiring first-class indemnity will not fail to see the superior security offered through our agency.

R. W. HOSMER & CO.,

142 LaSalle-st.

Insurance Office,

FREDERICK S. JAMES,

152 LaSalle-st.

I have received the following despatches from the

BANGOR INS. CO.,

OF MAINE, and the

Mercantile Ins. Co.,

OF CLEVELAND.

Bangor, Nov. 11, 1872.

"The Bangor all right. Go ahead."

WM. A. DOLLIVER, Ass't Sec'y.

Cleveland, Nov. 11, 1872.

"This Company loses nothing, having no risk in Boston."

GEO. A. TISDALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 NOT LOST!

The Orient

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

TAKES NO FIRE RISKS, and has lost nothing by the Boston Fire.

CASH ASSETS, $2,000,000.

VESSEL OWNERS and SHIPPERS can receive Insurance in this Company without the danger of loss from great conflagrations that imperil Companies doing both a Fire and Marine business.

HULL and CARGO RISKS taken at current rates by

FARMER & ATKINS,

AGENTS,

86 LaSalle-st.

FARMERS' MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF YORK, PENN.

(Organized, 1853).

Available Assets - - - - $900,000.

BOSTON LOSSES VERY SLIGHT.

All Desirable Risks in the City or Vicinity Written at Fair Rates.

WRIGHT & DOREMUS, Agents,

161 LASALLE-ST., Basement.

INSURANCE.

Imperial

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

CASH RESOURCES,

$10,898,489.92!

Deposited in this Country for Security of American Policy-Holders,

$1,055,505.82!

The IMPERIAL pays a loss of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS with less friction than most Companies pay One Thousand.

Her losses by the Great Fire were paid in CASH, upon presentation of proofs, without deducting Interest or Discounts of any kind.

We are in receipt of the following despatch:

"Extreme limits of fire ascertained. Our net loss about One Million."

This Company confines itself to FIRE business, having no complications with LIFE or MARINE Insurance, and insures Dwellings, Household Furniture, Stores, Rents, and all kinds of Merchandise in each Division of the city and surrounding towns.

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents,

164 LASALLE-ST.

TELEGRAMS.

"HOFFMAN IS ALL RIGHT."

Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

"Untouched by Boston Fire."

NORTHWESTERN

National Insurance Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

"Boston Losses Less Than Sixty Thousand—All Right."

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

COLUMBUS, O.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

3 and 4 Bryan Block, Chicago.

Insurance Office

OF

TEALL & FISHER,

148 LaSalle-st

We have advices from the STAR, WESTCHESTER, and ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANIES, of New York, that they are all right, and that their responsibility is not affected by the Boston Fire.

TEALL & FISHER.

GERMAN

Insurance Co.

Of Freeport, Illinois.

LULL & GUENTZER, Agents, 45 Peck-court.

A LIMITED amount of FIRST-CLASS RISKS will be taken at fair rates.

Below we give a statement of the condition of the Company Sept. 1, 1872. The GERMAN had no risks in Boston.

CASH CAPITAL - - $200,000.00

Loans on bonds and mortgages, being first liens on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount of the sum loaned	$197,540.00
United States 5-20 bonds	4,000.00
Cash on hand and in bank	2,505.69
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	5,201.44
Loaned on collaterals	2,[illegible].34
Real estate, Company's building	10,[illegible].00
Bills receivable	24,956.46
Interest accrued	1,484.98
Office furniture, fixtures, and rents accrued	1,303.17
Total assets	$249,185.08

NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID.

C. D. COLLMANN, President. F. GUND, Secretary.

BOSTON FIRE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

GO TO

Leon Frank,

No. 92 West Washington-st.,

Agent of the

Michigan State Insurance Co.,

ADRIAN, MICH.

This sound Company was organized in 1859, has always paid its losses promptly, and its assets are over $330,000. It had no losses in Boston.

Risks taken, and the rates made according to the value thereof, by LEON FRANK, Agent.

INSURANCE.

TIME-TRIED

AND

FIRE-TESTED.

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO.

OF

HARTFORD,

CONN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 11th, 1872.

James Ayars, Jr., Agent, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago:

Tell your patrons that the Old Phœnix of Hartford will pay every dollar of its losses in Boston, and will come out of the fiery ordeal with its name and fame in no manner impaired

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

☞ The above despatch was received by Mr. Ayars at 10 o'clock this morning.

Williamsburgh City

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1853.

"New York, Nov. 11, 1872.

"Dan. M. Bowmar, Agent, Chicago:

"We will have a surplus of two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars over capital, after paying all Boston losses as total.

"N. W. MESEROLE, Sec'y."

STATEMENT, Nov. 11th, 1872.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, after paying Boston losses	218,000
Net assets	$468,000

The Williamsburgh has had the good fortune to pass safely through the recent Boston calamity, and continues to offer the security of an unimpaired capital and large surplus to those seeking undoubted indemnity against loss by fire.

DAN. M. BOWMAR,

AGENT,

150 LaSalle Street.

I beg to announce to merchants and property owners that my facilities for placing large lists of insurance in various responsible Companies at short notice are unsurpassed. Any business intrusted to me will receive prompt personal attention.

DAN. M. BOWMAR,

INSURANCE AGENT & BROKER,

150 LaSalle Street.

INSURANCE.

WALKER & LOWELL'S

INSURANCE BULLETIN.

ALEMANNIA, of Cleveland, Ohio—Boston Agency closed in July; losses only $5,000.

AMERICA, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—New Company; no agency or losses in Boston.

KANSAS, of Leavenworth, Kan.—No Eastern agency; no losses in Boston.

GLOBE, of Chicago, Ill.—Paid over $60,000 for losses in Chicago fire, in full; no losses in Boston.

WALKER & LOWELL, Ag'ts.

172 LaSalle-st.

PHENIX

INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$1,000,000
CASH SURPLUS, July 1, 1872,	871,000

Telegram from Co. says "Boston losses cannot exceed $450,000."

R. S. CRITCHELL,

AGENT,

127 LaSalle-st.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

ORGANIZE

FOR

SELF-PROTECTION

WITH

BABCOCK

FIRE-EXTINGUISHERS,

Office, 78 Market street.

CLOTHING.

BOSTON

Scorched Again.

Our HEADQUARTERS in BOSTON, 69 Summer-st., has gone where our Chicago Branch went a little more than a year ago.

But we are happy to say we have on hand a stock which will last us until they can get started again, which will take at least two weeks.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING ONE PRICE CLOTHING,

Clark & Madison-sts.

568, 570 & 572 State-st.

229 West Madison-st.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,

129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THAIN, PAINE & CO.,

Advertising Agents,

Have removed to 114 MADISON-ST., cor. Clark, Rooms 6 & 7, (over Boston Square Dealing). Advertisements received for all City and Country Papers.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING MATERIALS

AND

Building Felt.

Send for Circular and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a speciality.

68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Two first-class 3-story brick houses, corner of Cass and Illinois-sts., with good cellar. They are just completed, have 10 rooms, bath-room, water-closets, speaking tubes, and plenty of closets. Rent only $70 per month to good permanent tenants. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amberg's Letter Files,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OX YOKES

For sale by

P. S. MESEROLE,

204 East Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Second and Last Sale

AT AUCTION, OF

Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots.

Each 50 feet front, in the

VINCENNES-ROAD SUBDIVISION.

Washington Heights, on the grounds.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1872.

These lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half mile frontage on both sides of Vincennes Road. Many of them are grove and are very attractive sites for beautiful homes.

The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the property, and the Washington Heights Branch Railroad runs along the west line of the Subdivision.

On this property a fine depot is being built, and is nearly completed. The streets are nearly all open. Many fine improvements are being made in the vicinity of this Subdivision.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts, at 10 o'clock a. m., THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

A FREE LUNCH will be served on the grounds.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the offices of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,

186 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

OF

100 LOTS,

LOCATED IN

WOODBURY & CRAFT'S

Addition to Austin,

TO-MORROW,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13,

ON THE GROUND.

A train will leave the Galena Depot at 10 o'clock. Free ride out and back.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Burned Out Again!

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

119 Summer-st., Boston,

Formerly No. 10 Lake-st., Chicago,

Will Fill All Orders Promptly

From their Manufactory.

Remittances needed badly.

CASH.

We will get cash out of your old claims in any part of the country quicker and with less expense than any other firm, or no pay. No attorney's fees. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The Chicago City Railway Company will operate STEAM DUMMY TRAINS on State-st., between Twenty-second and Randolph-sts., leaving each end of the line, as nearly as possible, EVERY HALF HOUR, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., inclusive, and every hour from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m., inclusive. The cars will stop, to take on and put off passengers at the following streets only: Madison, VanBuren, Harrison, Peck-court, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth. R. T. CRAIN, Supt.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1872.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS! FURS!

We are selling GENTS' HATS and LADIES' FURS at lower prices than to be found in the city.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,

164 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS,

213 East Madison st.,

Have funds in hand to Loan on Desirable Chicago Real Estate, in Sums of $5,000, and under.

Stocks for Sale.

TRADERS' INSURANCE,
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY,
HOME NATIONAL BANK,
SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By HAMMOND & WATSON,

54 WASHINGTON-ST.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

122 East Washington-st.

AID FOR BOSTON.

Great Mass Meeting of Citizens at the Chamber of Commerce, Yesterday Afternoon.

Rich and Poor Alike Assemble to Offer Assistance to the Boston Sufferers.

One Hundred Thousand from the Relief Fund and $50,000 Subscribed on the Spot, to Be Forwarded.

Words of Sympathy from Mayor Medill, Wirt Dexter, Laird Collier, and William B. Ogden.

List of the Contributors to the Citizens' Fund.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the Mayor, convening a mass meeting of the citizens at 1 o'clock, in the Board of Trade rooms, nearly all the leading men of Chicago met there yesterday at the appointed time. It was a gathering where all classes were represented, and where all were animated by one common motive—to succor the city which had so promptly come to their own assistance when under similar circumstances.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. J. W. Preston, President of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to order. He said: "This meeting is called by a proclamation of His Honor the Mayor, that the citizens of Chicago might say what can be done for the relief of our sister city of Boston, which has suffered so disastrously in the terrible conflagration of a few hours ago. I would move that His Honor Mayor Medill preside at this meeting."

Mr. Brainard seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor Medill then came forward, and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled here to-day, in pursuance of a call, to confer together in regard to a terrible calamity that has fallen upon a sister city. It seems but yesterday when our own fearful visitation crushed us to earth amid flames, and dust, and ashes. Now we meet to deplore the loss of a similar bereavement that has overtaken not only a sister city, but one of our oldest, warmest, and best friends among the municipalities of earth. [Cheers.] It is due to our humanity, and to our gratitude, that, on this occasion, the people of Chicago shall manifest, in a sympathetic and material way, their feelings in behalf of our friend. Yesterday, at one period, it seemed as if Boston would be scourged to the same terrible extent that crushed Chicago; but, thank Heaven, while the blow was heavy, and apparently cruel, yet it was not as severe, not as terrible as that which we experienced. Nevertheless, that fire has unquestionably left thousands of people destitute, who are now, on the verge of winter, without means of support. Many have been burned out of their homes, but a much larger number deprived of their means of sustenance. There are thousands of men who depended upon employment in the large area that was destroyed yesterday, who, now, look a cruel winter in the face with nothing but the scanty earnings they may have saved from their past labor. We remember how it was in our own case, that nearly as many people in Chicago were rendered absolutely destitute,—without the means of buying a loaf of bread or a pound of meat,—whose houses were not touched by fire, as those whose houses were swept away from them. So, in this calamity, we cannot measure the destitution in Boston by the number of people who were unhoused and turned out on the streets by the fiery element. Thousands of employes—of laboring men, of clerks, of salaried men, of small manufacturers, small shop-keepers, have lost all. Their property was in those burned stores, and their employment and sustenance depended upon the various branches of business engulphed. Fellow-citizens, it belongs to Chicago to show that she can appreciate favors, that she has a heart for others' woes. [Cheers.] She has already herself been touched by affliction. She has felt that warm, heaven-inspiring sympathy from others that lifted us up out of ashes and put hearts in our breasts, and carried us through the terrible winter, and enabled our people to rebuild the city, and to live when death seemed to stare them in the face. Now it stands us in hand, when one of our helpers is stricken down, to come to her rescue, and divide with her the fruits of love according to the measure of our ability and her needs. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I will not detain you further, but shall proceed to carry out your wishes with regard to the organization of the meeting.

Mr. Preston moved that Rev. Robert Laird Collier be elected Vice President.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman—What other business, gentlemen?

Mr. John B. Drake—I move that Mr. Charles Randolph be elected Secretary.

The motion was agreed to.

PROGRAMME.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the meeting is now organized for further business. In consultation with a few of the friends before this meeting was called to order, the following programme was proposed for your consideration, to be carried out here in detail, with such suggestions as you may make:

First—That you appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

Second—That you appoint a Finance and Disbursement Committee for the city, to consist of —— members, to receive all the aid of various descriptions that may be offered in the city.

Third—That you appoint a Canvassing Committee, to consist of various sections; for instance, three to canvass among the lumbermen of the city, three among the bankers and brokers, three among the dry goods dealers and grocers, three among the manufacturers, three among the hotels, three among the packers, elevators, and Board of Trade, three for the railroad and express companies, three for the officials, city, Federal, State, etc., and three among the citizens at large. These various Committees, after having made up their subscription books, to report the same to the Finance Committee.

That is about as far as we got when the hour came for convening the meeting. According to this programme, the first motion would be to appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Wirt Dexter—I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Chair appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman—The Chair would appoint the following to constitute the Committee: Hon. Wirt Dexter, Rev. Mr. Kittridge, George Armour, Esq., Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next thing on the programme is a Finance Committee, say of three, to receive and disburse whatever moneys that may be procured in the city for the relief of the people of Boston.

The Vice President, Laird Collier, then took the chair, Mayor Medill's voice being too weak to be audible, even at a short distance from the platform.

A gentleman suggested that the Chair appoint the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dow moved that the Chair also appoint the committee to solicit contributions.

The motion was agreed to.

REMARKS OF MR. COLLIER.

The Vice President—The Committee on Finance to receive the funds after they are contributed, and to forward them to Boston, consists of Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, Colonel C. G. Hammond, and Hon. Charles B. Farwell. The Committee on Contributions cannot be announced at this meeting, but a full list of the sub-committees will be published in the morning papers. I have been requested to say something in behalf of a prostrate city suffering from a calamity not so great, but of a like nature to the one which came to us so unexpectedly only twelve months ago. We are not here to decide as to the necessity of Boston, nor to determine the measure of her need. No people know that as do the people of Boston. They know their need, and the extent of their calamity. First, our humanity, our instinctive promptings, and then our gratitude, must place us in a posture where our shoulders shall be ready to receive any little end of the burden that Providence has placed upon them. [Cheers]. We would not ever dare to face the noble men who came first and fullest to our assistance if we should here determine the measure of their calamity, or the extent of their necessity. It is not for us to say William Gray, Alexander Rice, Mayor Gaston, and a legion whose names I cannot mention, are the men who will say if they need not our assistance, "We are very thankful to you for proffering it, but keep it at home." They will receive it only as they need it. I feel that this citizens' meeting should at least subscribe here now $50,000, and let the President of this meeting send within the afternoon the news to Boston, that a grateful city, not yet wholly arisen from the results and consequences of an unparalleled calamity, is the first, with unaffected sympathy and according to the full measure of her ability, to respond to the need of Boston, the first to respond to her's. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. S. Johnson—I understand, from the papers of this morning, that there is a large amount of money in the hands of the Relief Committee of Chicago. I would like to hear the report of the President of that Society, Mr. Wirt Dexter. ["Dexter, Dexter."]

Mr. Collier—It is the pleasure of the meeting that we hear Mr. Wirt Dexter.

REMARKS OF MR. DEXTER.

Mr. Dexter—With a little disability of voice that I labor under, I am afraid I shall not be heard unless gentlemen will be kind enough to stop all movement back and forth upon the floor; if they do that, I believe we shall find it possible to hear a portion, at least, of what is said.

The gentleman at my right asks me about the money that is in the hands of the Relief Society. There is a considerable fund; how much, precisely, I am not able to say; a portion of it is not yet collected, and some may not come to us at all. We have large engagements. We need,—I say, by we, the sufferers of Chicago,—all the money that the Relief Society has in its treasury, but we do not need it now, and perhaps Boston does. We need it next month, or the month after; she may need it to-morrow, and we propose to share with her to some extent the bounty we have received, trusting that Providence may, in the future of a rigid winter, withhold the icy frost and temper the severe winds to our condition, if we act in this way. [Cheers.]

But that is not the question that particularly concerns the people with upturned faces before me. What are you to do, as citizens of Chicago? The relief money came from Ohio, from Pennsylvania, from Boston, from New York, and from the uttermost parts of the earth. It never has cost you anything; you do not give anything when you give it; and the question returns, what are you, in the light of what Boston has done, and in the name of God and humanity, to offer here to-day to do? [Cheers.] Gentlemen, allow me to call your attention a moment to this question, What place is it that has been stricken? Boston, the historic city of America! I think, the greatest of all our cities, not perhaps in bulk, not in area, not in population, but in character, in education, in religion, in asylums, in hospitals, in charities, in everything,—[cheers],—in everything that a consummate and perfect civilization can do toward developing the abilities of the active, and ministering to the wants of the helpless. This city, gentlemen, was swept yesterday by a fire that made sad havoc. I believe this city has no equal on this continent. I believe it has no equal on the face of God's green earth. Think what Boston is and has been in the history of this country! The liberty that we rejoice in and possess sprang from her loins. She gave it birth, and she afterwards defended it. She was the first in the Revolution, and the first in the Rebellion. The sons of Massachusetts have suffered two massacres for our sake,—one at Boston, and the other at Baltimore. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I believe the history of Massachusetts to be that of American civilization and American liberty.

But, aside from these general considerations that will pervade every home on either side of the Rocky Mountains to-day, the people of Boston are endeared to us in a particular and tender manner. A year ago to-day and a little more, when this same devastating element swept away our homes, our stores, and our places of worship, and we sat in the blackness of darkness. We sat down down in ashes, enveloped in an unutterable woe. Oh, Heavens! what woe it was! We felt as if we were forsaken, that God's providence had left us, and there we were helpless in the night. But in a little while, gentlemen, from smaller towns, and from large cities, and from near-by places that had hitherto been our rivals, and from far off points that did not speak our language, came words of cheer, and gifts of love, until the electric sympathy encircled the whole civilized globe, and poured its fruit upon our wounds, and we were healed. The arm of the civilized world was thrown around us and encircled and sustained us, and we stood up on our feet again. Oh, gentlemen, we were brought then to a just understanding of all the little differences that mar our common life; they all went down before human nature; they were all hushed in the presence of those calamities, and that master-spirit of sympathy which came from God on high, quieted every difference of religion, of government, and of race, and pronounced the brotherhood of the human family. [Cheers.]

Foremost among those comforters, came Boston to us, and how did she come? Did she say, "Do you want anything?" No. Did she ask any questions? No. Go back thirteen months, and let me read you the first despatch that came from that glorious people, that capital of New England industry and intelligence and heart:

> Boston sends her warmest sympathies to Chicago, and will do her utmost to aid you. What do you need?
> WILLIAM GASTON, Mayor.

About an hour afterwards, came this:

> You are authorized to draw on Kidder, Peabody & Co., of this city, for the sum of $100,000 for the relief of the suffering. [Cheers.] The undersigned Committee of citizens of Boston will reach Chicago Saturday morning.

They did not send it by express; they did not trust to the telegraph; they came with in it their arms, and their hearts full of love, and their eyes full of tears, and said: "Here is our gift, and let us add our personal efforts besides." That is the way Boston treated us. A day afterwards, came the following:

> The Boston crockery and glass wholesale dealers shipped this day to your care, twenty-five crates of plates, mugs, cups, teapots, tea-pitchers, washbasins, platters, and tumblers. We follow them.

We have said sometimes, that New England people are cautious, that they are careful, that they are close. They may be thrifty, but it is to gather money to assuage human sufferings with. [Cheers.] They may be close, but it is to hoard money to do God's work with. How soon they came! I think it is on the next despatch that I minuted, "No use to answer, because they are here." Then after that comes this: "Give us the particulars of what more you want." It would seem as though they had covered our wants. They had sent shawls for the cold, they had sent tea for the aged; they had sent every comfort, but their hearts reached out to us. They had sent money, but they said "Let us do more for you yet."

Good William Gray, that noble man, walked into the office, and laid down the first package of $25,000. We cut the strings; we sent it to the Water Works, it paid your men there, and set the water coursing through the pipes of the city again. [Cheers.] That is what Boston did for you. Then comes another despatch:

> We send you some more shawls, we send you some blankets, and we send you lamps and lanterns.

That was a lantern lighted from on High; that was a divine beacon, an inextinguishable light. They knew we were desolate, they knew the light had gone out in our homes, and they came clear from New England, those blessed men, with all these things, and brought their lanterns that they might minister to us in the darkness that enveloped us. [Cheers.]

Why, gentlemen, you cannot destroy such a people. The fire that swept through Summer and Pearl streets has left nearly everything that is valuable. There may not be a boot or a shoe there, but such a people are divinely shod, and this is the way they met us; this is the way they came to us. Now what shall we do? I understand that we are a poor people; that we are a bruised reed; that we are tired and worn with a year of unparalleled vexation; that money is not abundant; but, gentlemen, let us do something—do the best we can, and as we acquit ourselves to Boston so we do to the world that gave to us. It is not a gift; it is a debt. It is not charity; it is gratitude; and I tell you that the money you give to-day, you will find to be the jewels hereafter which you have kept. [Cheers.]

Now, what do the Relief Society think they can do? As I have said, we may want this money; we can use it here, but we can spare it for a little while, and, perhaps, trust to the future. We are your trustees in administering this money. We hold it in trust for the people and for the city, and if they shall approve our action we propose—if this meeting and his Honor the Mayor, and the city authorities shall approve our action—the Relief Society have instructed me to send this despatch to Boston:

> Hon. William Gray, Chairman—We thank God that, if you need it, the Relief Society can send your afflicted city $100,000. [Cheers.] When we remember the prompt and generous way in which you came to our help a year ago, we wish it were ten times as much. May heaven sustain your noble people. [Cheers.]
> WIRT DEXTER,
> Chairman Executive Committee.

And we have appointed a committee, consisting of Laird Collier, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Fairbanks, and C. G. Hammond to go to Boston, as they came to us, to manifest ourselves by a visible presence and an active personal sympathy.

Now, gentlemen, aside from the Relief Society, let the people of Chicago see that this dark page in the history of Boston be not finished until we write upon it in letters of imperishable lustre some adequate return for the tender kindness we experienced from them in the darkest hour we shall ever know. [Cheers.]

THE GENEROUS AMERICAN.

Mr. Collier—I am authorized to read the following:

> *Hon. J. Medill, Mayor of Chicago:*
> Dear Sir: The American Express Company will carry free of charge donations of goods and money for the relief of the Boston sufferers. Very respectfully,
> CHARLES FARGO.

Applause followed the reading of the letter.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Vice President—If it is the pleasure of the meeting, we will now begin the taking of subscriptions for the relief of Boston.

A Voice—I will give $5.

The Vice President—Your name?

The Voice—M. Kennedy, peanut pedler.

Mr. Kennedy came forward, and handed a $5 bill to the Secretary amid deafening cheers.

The Vice President—I do not know how you do in such a meeting as this. In our church meetings we begin with the biggest first.

The following subscriptions were then received in rapid succession:

John V. Farwell	$2,500	W. N. Sturgis	$200
George M. Pullman	5,000	Thomas Parker	100
Field, Leiter & Co.	5,000	S. A. Kent	250
William B. Ogden	2,000	Allen, Coryell & Co.	500
Hibbard & Spencer	1,000	O. L. Mann	100
Hale, Ayer & Co.	1,000	S. E. McHenry	100
C. H. McCormick	1,000	A. J. Hanchet	100
William Blair & Co.	1,000	J. Q. Adams	100
Bliss, Thompson & Co.		Underwood & Co.	100
	1,000	H. C. Munch	100
Union National Bank	1,000	James I. Cochrane	50
S. A. Irwin	100	D. M. Palmer	100
J. B. Drake	500	S. Meyer, Strauss & Co.	300
Carter H. Harrison	500	J. Dupee, Jr.	50
Employes of Chicago Terra Cotta Company		R. H. Mason	25
	100	James W. Scovell	100
Employes of Revenue Bureau		Fairbank, Peck & Co.	500
M. F. Kimball	100	D. F. Creiwley	50
W. N. Brainard	100	Cook, Coburn & Co	100
E. W. Erbein	100	Estate of F. C. Sherman by J.L. Marsh	500
H. Gillette	100	George R. Higgins	100
A. Dow	100	A. S. Board	100
Wirt Dexter	500	H. R. Sargent	100
A. H. Hovey	100	Peck, Spencer & Co.	100
J. D. Ward	100	O. W. Clapp	100
W. M. Bines	100	Joseph Medill	500
C. J. Blair	500	J. K. Thompson	25
G. W. Thomas	50	J. H. Durfey	10
A. H. Pickering & Co.	25	Tappan, McKillop & Co.	100
J. T. Mathews	25		
John E. Cowles	25	Corn Exchange National Bank	500
C. C. Skelton	25		
Chas. K. Miller	10	W. C. Comstock	25
B. F. Murphy	100	W. E. Furness	25
J. M. Broadstreet & Son		R. P. Derrickson	200
	200	George Stewart	25
C. H. Halleck	15	Clement & Sayer	25
C. A. Mahr & Co.	50	George Holt	100
Daniel A. Jones	500	Wight, Dunton & Co.	100
Spruance, Preston & Co.	100	George M. Culver	100
		O. R. Brouse	50
H. M. Wilmarth & Bro.	500	R. C. Meldrum	100
E. Snyder & Co.	100	T. W. Hall	100
A. J. Averill	500	R. B. Shepherd	50
H. Jackson	100	R. H. Queal & Co.	250
J. Q. Adams	200	J. W. Dunn & Co.	250
A. M. Lewis	100	J. Hopkinson	50
W. H. Carter	50	Holden & Co.	100
Cragin Bros. & Co.	500	Sprague, Warner & Co	500
Henry & Co.	100		
Blanchard, Burling & Co.		Alonzo Snider	20
	200	Chas. S. Tappan	50
H. S. Noyes	100	J. T. Lester	100
Jas. Freeman & Co.	200	J. L. Hancock	500
W. G. Loomis	500	Murry Nelson & Co.	500
J. M. Lyons (Evanston)		Chas. L. Raymond	100
	50	Chas. Comstock	100
F. T. Wright	100	W. F. Coolbaugh	500
Barrett, Arnold & Kimball		John Williams	500
	100	A. W. Nicholson & Co.	50
Davis Bros., carpenters	50	John N. Mason	50
A. F. Stecker	500	Sidney Thomas	100
N. S. Bouton, Pres't Union Foundry Works		Leland & Mixer	100
		Burley & Tyrrell	200
	500	John B. Rice	100
Eggleston, Hennessy & Co.		E. Burnham & Son	100
	100	Phelps & Carmichael	100
Robert Warren	100	Andrew Brown	100
S. D. Foss & Co.	100	John Mason Loomis	200
J. K. Fisher & Co.	100	Hugh McClellan & Co	200
Chas. S. Fellows	50	R. S. McCormick	100
General Stager	100	Josiah L. Lombard	200
Miller, Bros. & Keep	100	Cooley, Dwight & Gillette	100
Grannis & Farwell	200		
Clarke, Layton & Co.	200	H. M. Ames	25
G. S. Clark	100	Wilmington Star Coal Co.	50
Mears, Bates & Co.	500		
J. R. Winterbottom	100	J. E. Lockwood	25
D. B. Fisk & Co.	500	G. F. Pool for members of Ranson Post G. A. R.	50
Parkhurst & Wilkinson	500		
A. A. Libby & Co.	100	Roberts & Hull	250
W. S. Johnson	250	R. Prindiville	100
Armour, Dole & Co.	500	A. L. Morrison	25
White & Swan	100	Cash	5
John A. Travis	50	Jno. C. Harris	25
Telford Burnham	100	H. H. Honore, Jr.	100
Hanna, Barrett & Co.	100	Reed & Gage	25
R. B. Mason	500	H. W. Jackson	25
Artemas Carter	250	D. Jackman	10
W. M. Tilden	100	Ferd W. Peck	100
B. Fowler	50	Clark, Layton & Co.	100
C. H. Taylor	100	R. P. Whitney	50
G. S. Williams	25	H. W. Durant	25
Chicago Agency Howe's Scales	100	C. C. Walling & Sons	100
J. F. Rathbone & Co	500	Elkins & Cook	100
C. R. Holt	100	W. S. Kingsland	50
Hubbard & Co.	25	G. P. Adams	250
J. E. Young	250	E. W. Irwin & Co.	200
P. P. Oldershaw	50	W. J. Burnett	50
W. G. Johnson	25	Fred. S. Day	50
A. M. Henderson	25	L. T. Richardson	50
J. P. Dale	25	H. J. Lake	150
J. Stockton & Co.	100	W. Norton	25
Total			$49,195

It was announced that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows had forwarded to the Librarian of the Public Library of Boston $1,000.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Vice President—The report of the Committee on Resolutions is ready, and the Hon. William Bross will read the report.

Mr. Bross—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, your Committee beg leave to report as follows:

> The citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, deeply saddened by the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Boston, hereby resolve
>
> 1. That we tender to the immediate sufferers our unaffected sympathy, and proffer heartily the full measure of assistance that both humanity and gratitude would suggest.
>
> 2. That we express not only the ordinary promptings of such an occasion, though these would urge hearty and instant aid, but we feel that ours is a sacred duty, remembering our own calamity of a year ago, and the more than generous response of our sister city now in like exigency and distress.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF HON. W. B. OGDEN.

Hon. William B. Ogden was then called for, and addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I am neither prepared, nor in a proper physical condition to make a speech, but an occasion of this kind is not a common one, and must not be passed by in the ordinary manner. I have always been proud of the action of Chicago. It is the proudest moment of my life to see the people with whom I have been associated here; and to observe how courageously they made their way through trouble and difficulty when prostrated by misfortune. I have sympathized with them in all their sorrows and distress, and, coming back here and observing the city rebuilt with almost magic rapidity, I can find no adequate language to express my feelings. I have said in letters to friends abroad that I was gratified to be identified with such a people, and I was never more proud of them than to-day, when they express such heartfelt sympathy for others who are deeply afflicted and wounded and suffering from a disaster similar to that which Chicago has had. It is impossible for me to continue talking with such a feeble voice, and it seems to me improper to detain you. I have been ill a week, suffering from an affection of the throat and lungs, and am unable to say anything that you can hear distinctly. All the world will commend what you have done in the past and what you have done to-day. The bravery of Chicago in its calamity of last year, and the greater bravery in its rebuilding, as as it is, a more beautiful city, in such rapid time, has given it a world-wide reputation that no good fortune could ever have done; but that is the compensation that you have for all that you have suffered. Those who come after you, and you yourselves, for the rest of your lives, will benefit immensely by the spirit that you have shown in arising from the ashes which overwhelmed you a year ago. Throughout all the world's history a reputation will attend you, and a fortune will attend you, that never would have done so except for this calamity, unless it had overwhelmed you entirely. Brave hearts and a determined spirit to overcome all that has befallen you will bring you future prosperity, reputation and fame, such as you never could have had unless these calamities had come upon you, severe and terrible as they were; and that is the compensation you must look to for what you have endured.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Julian S. Rumsey moved that the Committee appointed by the Relief Society to represent it at Boston, be also authorized to represent the citizens of Chicago.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Collier—Your Committee appointed to represent you in Boston may have immediate need to draw on this fund, and these contributions are looked upon as cash subscriptions. I feel personally proud of Chicago. We have done our duty this morning in some measure, according to our ability. As God lives and has blessed us in the past, God lives to prosper us more abundantly in the future. [Cheers.]

Mr. Charles Randolph—If any gentleman has not subscribed from modesty, or any other reason, I shall be glad to secure his subscription and add it to the list, either with or without his name, if he will leave it in the office of this Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mass Meeting of Its Creditors at Register Hibbard's Office.

Financial Statement—A Dividend of Two Per Cent Will be Paid on Chicago Losses.

A mass meeting of creditors of the Home Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court-room. The expectation that a dividend would be declared drew a large attendance. Register Hibbard presided. The report of Mr. Bradley, the assignee, showed the following

ASSETS.

Notes saved	$48,565.35	
Notes burned	174,600.00	
Re-insurance claims	690.00	
Accounts for premiums	9,000.00	
Personal property	57.05	
Real estate	1,000.00	
Total assets	$233,912.41	

BANKRUPT'S CREDITORS.

Depositions before Register	$1,545,087.78	
Amount of claims apparently duplicated in the depositions	18,748.00	
Amount of apparent reductions by adjustments	32,055.09	
Amount of claims for which depositions are filed, but which are contested by the assignee	20,700	
Amount of claims for which proofs of loss are on file with the assignee and for which no depositions were filed with the Register	356,832.34	
Of the last-named item the assignee contests, for the reason that the policies were not in force at the time of the fire, the amount of	7,492.96	
Amount of return premiums on policies returned for cancellation	2,957.96	
Amount for which depositions now filed with the Register, but for which no proofs of loss have been filed with the company or the assignees	22,862.10	

RECAPITULATION.

Claims proved before Register	$1,545,087.78	
Additional proofs with company	356,832.34	
Return premiums	2,957.96	
Gross liabilities		$1,904,887.08
Apparent reductions, claims duplicated	$18,748.00	
Reductions by adjustment	32,055.09	
Contested claims	28,192.96	
No proofs with company	23,862.10	102,858.15
Net liabilities		$1,802,019.93

Statement upon which a dividend of 2 per cent is based:

Depositions filed with the Register		$1,545,087.78
Deductions:		
By duplicates	$18,748.00	
By adjustments	32,055.09	
Contested claims of those filed with the Register	20,700.00	
No proofs with Company	23,862.10	95,365.19
Amount to pay dividend on		$1,449,722.59
2 per cent dividend		28,994.45
Cash on hand		28,384.57
Deficit		$609.88

The Register stated that a dividend of 2 per cent would be paid. The announcement was received with laughter by the creditors. The amount would be paid in about ten days at No. 281 West Madison street. The attorney of the company said they expected to recover from the stockholders sufficient to make a total dividend of from 15 to 2 per cent. The assignee informed the creditors that he would do all in his power to collect the money due the company, so as to make the final dividend as large as possible. The Register declared the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Sympathy for the Boston Sufferers—Proposition to Donate a $50,000 Cook County Bond.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Skelly, and Stearns.

By unanimous consent, Commissioner Ashton submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That, as representatives of the people of Cook County, the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, on behalf of the whole people, tender to Boston their heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of her great affliction, and promise to do all in their power in the way of material aid, gratefully remembering her great generosity and prompt response in our hour of need.

On motion, the clerk was directed to transmit the resolution by telegraph to the Mayor of Boston.

Commissioner Ashton moved the appointment of a committee of five, of which the President of the Board shall be Chairman, to take into consideration the propriety of donating a sum of money to the relief of sufferers in Boston, and, if it shall be decided that a sum shall be raised, then to devise means for raising the same.

The motion prevailed, and the committee was appointed, to consist of Commissioners Ashton, Lonergan, Stearns, Pahlman and Skelly.

Communications were received from the Physician and Warden, denying the charges, recently published, that poor food is furnished to the inmates of the County Poor House and Insane Asylum, and bearing testimony that all articles of food furnished are fully up to the quality required by the contracts.

Various bills were submitted and referred to appropriate committees.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported recommending the payment of sundry bills, which were ordered paid.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported recommending the remission of sundry taxes in cases where the assessments were found to be too high. The report was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned until to-day.

After adjournment the Special Committee on Relief for Boston held a short meeting. A vote was taken, and it was unanimously decided to recommend that a Cook County bond of $50,000 be donated by Cook County to the Boston sufferers, provided the County Attorney shall report that such a donation would be legal.

THE POLICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, present Commissioners Talcott and Klokke. Commissioner Talcott presided.

The resignations of the following police officers were on motion accepted: Louis Apple, Thomas Hassett, and Patrick O'Day.

George Leland was on the application of C. R. Gardiner, appointed special policeman for the Academy of Music.

Special Policemen James S. Fisher and Louis Hofer were upon the recommendation of Superintendent Washburn appointed to the regular service of the department.

Officer W. Bouton was charged with inattention to duty and disobedience of orders, and was ordered to forfeit 10 days' pay.

The Board examined applications for appointment and then adjourned.

SWISS INDEPENDENCE.

Next Saturday, the natives of Switzerland residing in Chicago, and some of whom are among our leading citizens, intend celebrating their Independence Day, the anniversary of the foundation of the Helvetic Federation. In order to do it in a fitting manner, they have selected the large Turner Hall on West Twelfth street, as the place, and have entrusted the arrangements to the competent hands of the Grutli Verein, assisted by the Swiss Maennerchor. Beside the festival-banquet, with its toasts and speeches, there will be other features of the celebration which will not be without interest for others than Swiss, such as the music and singing, and the theatrical representation of the "Oath in Grutli," given by a number of Swiss residents of the city. The price of admission to the gallery is but fifty cents.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.

The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine is the machine that is to-day, with its perfect operation, beautiful, easy, noiseless movement, and unparalleled range of work, making firm friends and advocates in hundreds of thousands of families in all parts of the globe; it is the machine to buy if you want a good one. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company wants agents in country towns.

OUR EQUINE PATIENTS.

Favorable Reports from Both Public and Private Stables.

The Omnibus Companies Resuming Operations on the Avenues.

The epizootic is rapidly abating, and our streets again begin to assume their normal condition. More vehicles were observed in the streets yesterday, than at any time since the outbreak of the disease, though many of the horses used still showed signs of weakness and disease, from which they had scarcely recovered. Many horses are still dying, and the greatest caution and care is necessary to prevent a relapse, in which case the horse is sure to die. Twenty-seven dead horses were received by the Union Rendering Company, at the Stock Yards, on Sunday, and thirty-one on Saturday last. This makes a total of one hundred and forty-two horses received at that place since Wednesday last, but many horses have undoubtedly died that have been buried without being reported to the proper authorities.

Most of the omnibus lines have again resumed operations, and are well patronized. There are generally three horses driven to each 'bus, and they are very gently used, no horse being allowed to make more than one trip a day. Mr. W. H. Young says his horses are rapidly improving since he commenced driving them.

The People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, better known as the "Z. I. P." line, will fully resume operations to-day. Their horses, all but two, are doing well, and are perfectly able to perform light work.

The horses at the City Railway Company's stables are also rapidly improving, and the company intends to start a part of their cars tomorrow provided the weather remains as fine as at present. Some of their horses were out yesterday taking empty cars to Cottage Grove.

The West Side Railway Company also report their horses much improved, and if the weather remains favorable, they will begin operations at the end of this week, a consummation which has been devoutly wished for by the footsore inhabitants of that section of the city for the last two weeks. West Siders will hereafter know how to appreciate street cars, and will overlook many of the shortcomings of the Railway Company.

At the private stables the horses are also reported to be improving rapidly, and in one week more it is predicted Chicago will again see her streets thronged and crowded with vehicles of all kinds, and policemen will again be necessary to conduct timid ladies and small children over street crossings.

Many complaints are heard that people are overloading and illtreating their oxen. These people should bear in mind that oxen are unused to the hard pavements of our streets, nor can they draw such heavy loads as horses; besides, the yoke is a torture in itself, and unless properly adjusted to the neck and shoulders of the animal, will choke and prevent them from breathing. There are very few men in this city who know how to handle oxen. In European countries, where oxen are mostly employed as beasts of burden, the use of the yoke is prohibited by law, and a harness is used instead. There are several ox-teams in this city that are driven in harness, and they are doing their work much more satisfactorily, and are more easily handled than the yoked ones.

The Humane Society have discovered a new remedy for the horse-disease, which they recommend in the following communication:

> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*
>
> Sir: The agents of this Society have tried a nasal douche on horses affected with the prevailing epidemic, and the results in each case have been apparently good. They believe it can be prudently recommended for trial. The plan is simple and inexpensive. Procure a rubber pipe six feet long, and one-half an inch in diameter; trim a piece of wood to the shape of an egg, smoothly, about two inches in diameter; bore half an inch through it lengthwise; to the small end of this attach the rubber pipe. Take a pail or other wooden vessel, with a hollow plug in it near the bottom, of a size admitting the rubber pipe being stretched over it; have the pail half full of warm water, add half a pound of salt, fasten the pail securely, slightly higher than the horse's head; introduce the egg-shaped piece of wood into the horse's nostrils, and allow about a pint at a time, before lowering his head, to flow into one nostril and out of the other. Parties desiring to try this treatment for their horses can do so free of any cost whatever, by applying at the barn in the rear of our office, No. 598 Wabash avenue. More faith is placed in this, because of the well-known good results arising from the use of the douche on the human subject. We shall be happy to confer with or hear from any of our friends, concerning this proposition.
>
> WILLIAM H. SHARP, Secretary.

THE LAW COURTS

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The jury in the case Coffield v. the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, yesterday found on the issues in favor of the defendant. Coffield and his partner, Burnham, were appointed in February, 1869, general agents of the Company for the State of Wisconsin, receiving $2,000 per annum each, and 5 per cent commission on new premiums and 2½ per cent on renewals, in return for which they were to give their whole time to making the Company known, by the establishment of local agencies, and in building up a complete system of business. On the 25th May, 1870, the Company gave notice to annul the contract, complaining that the firm had not observed the contract in good faith, and on the 16th of June possession was taken of the office by the Company. Coffield, one of the parties, now sued for a balance alleged to be due him of more than $4,000. His Honor, in effect, charged the jury that the issue was, whether the firm had kept their contract in good faith, for Coffield's position was inseparable from that of the firm, and that if the Company was justified in cancelling the agreement, then the claim might be untenable; it was for the jury to find whether the agreement had been observed in good faith or not. Any claim made by Mr. Coffield for his services at a period when he was absent from the office, through sickness, could not be allowed.

Henry Swett is suing Follansbee, the share-broker, for $4,000, deposited with him to buy 100 shares of St. Paul Railroad stock, 200 shares of Erie Railroad stock, and 100 shares of Northwestern stock. The defence is that the money was deposited as a margin to secure the brokers against possible loss by a decline in prices between the time of purchase and settlement, and that they bought according to order, but seeing the heavy fall that followed immediately after the fire sold at the best price that could be realized, and they contended that, although the moneys of plaintiff were expended, yet the plaintiff was saved a much greater loss than he would have sustained had they held on; also that the plaintiff had called on them and expressed satisfaction with what they had done; and that this action was an afterthought, the transaction having taken place on the 10th of October, 1871, and the plaintiff first indicating hostile intentions on the 16th of January last.

The South Park land condemnation trial was on yesterday. The arguments were as to the proper time for deciding the value of the land. The defence contended that the proper time was when the jury visited the property, that being the only occasion when their judgment could be found, and not on the date of condemnation.

Attorneys may save themselves the trouble of filing notices in the Circuit Court to-day for the November term. No calendar will be made up until the December term.

The creditors of the Home Insurance Company yesterday agreed to divide 2 per cent—a very drop in a considerable ocean of debt.

There was a second meeting of the creditors of Beardslee Brothers, yesterday, when a dividend of 10 per cent was returned.

There will be a meeting of creditors of Reuben Wood this morning at 10 o'clock for the election of an assignee.

The creditors of Tengel Halvorsen yesterday met and elected Morton Culver assignee.

No Criminal Court; a formal opening this morning at 10, and every day this week.

Judge Gary continues to devote his energies to engineering two Courts at once, Chancery and Common Law.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett*].

596—Stine et al. v. Alemannia Insurance Company; leave to withdraw plea of general issue and file special pleas instanter. 523—Coffield v. Continental Insurance Company; parties by attorneys, and jury come again and find issue for defendant. 533, 534, 537, 540, 541, 542, 555, 592, continued. 535—Kibbe v. Rowcliffe; judgment for plaintiff. 536—Kibbe v. Wear; same. 552—Untried.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

741—Lamb v. Hartley; defendant defaulted, and judgment on note $36. 742—Same v. Martin DeVries; same order.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,145—Thos. T. Constantine; proceedings dismissed at petitioner's costs, unless objections are filed by Monday morning next. 2,148—Union Lithographic Company; rule to show cause, and provisional warrant. 1,986—Germania Insurance Company; demurrer to Milliman's petition overruled and assignee given ten days to answer said petition.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

The Union Lithographic Company; on the petition of the Cleveland Paper Company; on claims of unpaid notes, and chattel mortgage to V. E. Manger for $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Buckley, assignee in bankruptcy of the Home Insurance Company v. Owen McCarthy; assumpsit, $10,000; Wm. H. Holden, attorney.—Same v. Wm. Hosbein; assumpsit, $2,000.—Same v. Heaney; assumpsit, $5,000.—Same v. Michael Keeley, $38,000.—Same v. D. McCarthy; assumpsit, $4,000.—Same v. Henry Knower; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Gary*].

3,342—Ovington v. Lee; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs, with procedendo for want of compliance, &c. 2,114—Schimpfermann v. Bradley; demurrer to fourth plea sustained, to third plea denied, and leave to reply to the last. 1,419—Tibbals v. Libby; demurrer to narr sustained, and leave to plaintiff to amend. 3,217—*Illinois Staats Zeitung v. Svenska Amerikaner*; default. 3,370—Fullam v. Henshaw et al; leave to plaintiff to amend all papers by changing names. 3,343—Kelly v. Henshaw; leave to plaintiff to amend by changing names. 1,414—Cross v. Race; plaintiff's attorney withdraws appearance. 785 a—Hardy, trustee, v. Olinger; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, with *returno habendo*, for want, etc. 3,184—Schnabell v. Sprague; motion of defendant to strike petition from files denied, and exceptions by defendant. 1,391—O'Hara v. Mortimer; leave to plaintiff to amend by making Bridget O'Kane party defendant. 2,884—Henrich v. Commercial Insurance Co.; judgment, $1,000. 3,269—Pickett v. Wood Preserving Company; default and judgment, $293.31. 2,549—Swift v. Keeler; leave to plaintiff to amend petition. 2,001—Neymer v. Grotte; dismissed at plaintiff's costs by stipulation. 279—Moss v. Perkins; same order. 1,965.—Rofinot v. Parish; submitted to Court and passed. 1,989—McDonald v. Poyer; same order. 2,674 a—Wilson v. Ætna Manufacturing Company; motion by plaintiff for new trial. 1,904—Whitehouse v. Howard; jury trial, and jury to separate.

Call 3, 6, 10, 15 to 32, inclusive.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*.]

977—Kurian v. Kurian; decree of divorce. 898—Jones v. all whom it may concern; service by publication, default and decree. 899—Hutchinson v. Jones et al; service by publication, default of all whom it may concern, etc.; appearance of other defendants waived; service of process, and default. 941—Sample v. Jefferds; decree establishing title. 843—Davis v. Stackpole; publication and default. 540—Lightburn v. Stevens et al.; by stipulation declaration of Sinclair & Thompson filed, and leave to answer in ten days. G. N. 41,217—Power v. Power; decree of divorce. 854—Mary A. v. James Church; reference to Scott. 919—Stevens v. Stevens et al.; decree appointing Commissioners. 729—Gillick et al. v. Hubbard et al.; leave to strike out of bill where they occur the words, "N. W. ¼ of," and answer.

NEW SUITS.

41,218—Lorenz Kurzka v. Quirin Regenery and Peter Schmid; assumpsit, $2,000; Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys. 41,219—Richard Livesey v. Margaret, his wife; adultery alleged with one Edgar House, at No. 281 Orchard street. 41,220—Ferdinand S. Kenney v. Michael Gernhardt and Henry Greenebaum; bill to restrain Gernhardt from collecting any of the debts of the late firm of Gernhardt & Kenny, and Greenebaum from paying any moneys due to said firm. 41,221—Rohann v. Dunn; bill to compel conveyance of Lot 7, in G. R. Clark's Subdivision of Lot 5 in Block 62, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the northwest quarter, except Blocks 57 and 58 of Section 21, Township 39, North Range 14; Snowhook & Gray, attorneys. The grantor having deceased, petitioner prays a warrantee deed as per agreement annexed to bill. 41,222—Amalie Rickert v. Paul Rickert; divorce. Petitioner alleges that she has been compelled to leave her husband in consecuence of his cruelty, and to hire as a servant girl. She prays also an injunction on the property of the defendant, ten acres, ten miles distant, southwest the city, the exact location of which she does not give. 41,223—Henry W. Miller v. Wm. Patrick; assumpsit, $2,500; Moran & English, attorneys. 41,224—Stephen Gaul and Gunter Borner v. Matthew Marx; assumpsit, $1,000; Wm. S. Cadman, attorney. 41,224—Richard McDonough v. John H. Dunham, David E. Bradley, A. B. Briggs, and Lewis Bartels; trespass, $1,500; Hill & Kimmey, attorneys. 41,226—David Thomson v. Robert J. Hamilton; assumpsit, $1,000; William H. Sisson, attorney. 41,227—Mary C. v. Guilford G. Judd; divorce; cruelty alleged. 41,228—Annie M. v. A. J. Baggalt; divorce; cruelty and "sprees" alleged. 41,229—Hilcher v. Geiger; appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

G. N. 4,672—Little & Fuller; leave granted to withdraw transcript and procedendo. 2,123—Girard Tube Works and Iron Co. v. Wolff; judgment against garnishee German National Bank on answer for $137.14, and judgment against E. G. Eastman & Co., garnishees, on answer for $8.15. 431—Hall v. Yates; jury trial. 1,751—South Park Commissioners v. Cook; trial not concluded.

Call 242 to 249, inclusive, except 245 and 246.

[*Judge Booth.*]

The City of Chicago v. Louis Bartels; on petition of defendant writ of certiorari ordered to issue to Justice [illegible]. [illegible] Johnson v. Davidson; rule on defendant [illegible] a new appeal bond should not be given on [illegible]. 835—Moran v. Loitz; submitted to Court; jury waived; Court finds for plaintiff $50; defendant moves for new trial. 883—Beseler v. Stephani; files returned.

Call 260 to 280.

[*Judge Tree.*]

2,222—Kale et al. v. Foreman et al.; dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of narr. G. N. 4,783—Ames et al. v. Adler; motion to quash capias granted; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 331—Dewey et al. v. Hatfield et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 300—Swett v. Follansbee et al.; jury sworn, and jury to seal verdict.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

615—Vail v. Iglehart et al.; time to file replication or exception to answer at option of complainant extended to Monday morning next. 646—Kibbee et al. v. Gibbs et al.; dismissed for want of compliance, etc., at complainant's costs.

[*Judge Farwell*].

229—Wells v. Blunt; decree directing foreclosure and confirming Master's report.

NEW SUITS.

4,827—Hastan H. Peck v. Martin E. Andras; bill for specific performance as to the conveyance of the southwest corner of State and Twenty-fifth streets, and to enjoin the collection of rents, transfer of property, etc.; T. G. Beaver and J. S. Grinnell, solicitors. 4,828—City v. Lewis Bartels; petition for certiorari. 4,829—Fansell et al. v. Murphy; appeal. 4,830—O'Connell v. Kott et al.; appeal. 4,831—Morse, Loomis & Co. v. Hassender; appeal. 4,832—Wm. Joyce & Wm. David; confession by judgment; action on promissory note of $451. 4,833—Charles J. Davis, and Lyman G. Mason v. Walter S. and V. Babcock; assumpsit, $3,000; John Van Arman, attorney. 4,834—P. W. Palmer v. Daniel Pounce; ejectment, $10,000; Hy. P. Noyes, attorney; premises situate Lot 64, Block 17, in Ellston's Addition to Chicago. 4,835—Ames Sherman & Co. v. David Adler; capias for a debt of $352. 4,836—Wm. M. Butler v. Martha A. H. Waters; petition to set aside a gift deed of property conveyed by plaintiff's wife to defendant, such property being conveyed to plaintiff's wife, in trust for her, and the children, to secure the terms of an act of separation, to last only so long as the wife should remain unmarried, and neither child have reached full age; Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, attorneys. 4,837—Joseph W. Taylor v. John H. Gallagher, John J. Sayre, Wm. E. Sayre, E. H. Gary, J. D. Wallace, J. O'Brien, T. H. Aitley, J. Forsyth, and C. Van Schaack et al.; petition for portion of the undivided half of Blocks 1, 8, and 3 in George W. Clark's Subdivision of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 39, Range 14; H. Crawford, attorney. 4,838—Geffinger v. Riedd; appeal. 4,839—Elias v. Rachel Aikens; divorce; desertion alleged. 4,840—Moore v. Flanigan; case, $3,000; Storrs & Van Arman, attorneys. 4,841—Cornelia M. v. Cyrus M. Hawkey; assumpsit, $10,000; Thomas M. Thompson, attorney. 4,842—Edlin v. Schmidt; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

James Kearsley; venue for a jury at 10 a. m. to-day, to try alleged insanity.—Jacob Bishrer; Maria Metz appears and presents will, and citation is discharged.—Lorenzo Eldridge; petition for citation v. administrators dismissed. —Edward H. Aiken; proof of heirship, final reports and accounts filed, estate settled and executors discharged.—James Kelly; jury to try alleged insanity at 10 a. m. to-day.—David Wilkins; order allowing the erection of a monument.—Silas W. Port; inventory and appraisement approved. Carl Dralla; will proven; letters testamentary to widow; bond of $6,600 approved.—William Young Edwards; order allowing schedule to be amended.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1, 1872.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the month of October, 1872, were 20,657 acres, amounting to $92,879, at an average of $4.50 per acre.

The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the present date, are 649,051 acres, amounting to $2,757,303, at an average of $4.25 per acre.

There were 140 purchasers in October, 1872; average to each, 148 acres.

O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner.

Niobrara.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Our telegraphic despatches of Saturday announced that the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church had elected the Rev. Wm. H. Hare to be Bishop to the Indians. It would have stated it more correctly had it given his title as Bishop of Niobrara. The new diocese takes its name from a branch of the Missouri, which forms in part the boundary line between Dakotah and Nebraska, and upon which several of the Indian reservations are placed. To-day the Episcopal Church has thirty-six missionaries at work among the Santee Sioux, Yanktons, Dakotahs, Chippewas, Oneidas (Wisconsin) Ponkas, Brule Sioux, and Cheyennes, one-half of the whole number being natives. These missionaries have been successful beyond all expectation. At the first Ponka baptism, June 19, 1872, thirty-one were baptized, nine of whom were chiefs; and every chief of the Santee Sioux, once the fiercest warriors of Northern Minnesota, is now a communicant of the Church. The Indian Commission in speaking of the reservation of these latter, says, under date of June, 1872: "Not a tepee or a blanket Indian have we seen since we crossed the running water. We have left barbarism behind us, and have come into a community which for [illegible] morality, and consistent Christian conduct [illegible] compare favorably with any parish of the [illegible] size in the United States or elsewhere." When it is remembered that ten years ago these Indians were outcasts on the frontiers of Minnesota, that for four years afterwards, [illegible] our missionary was among [illegible] nothing was done by the Government for their relief or preservation, but much, it would seem, for their extinction, it ought not to appear to any practical man a very difficult task to rescue other tribes more favorably situated. It was fitting, indeed, that to such earnest and hearty converts, the highest official of the Church to which they belong should be sent to preside over the fold.

It should always be distinctly borne in mind that there are great differences between Indians as between their white brothers. The Comanches, Olgallas, Apaches, and other mountain warriors, cherish an undying hatred against the white pioneers of civilization, and are devoted to a war of extermination. They will deserve the fate they would award to others. But, on the other hand, there are Indians who desire the peace and welfare of their tribes, and who ask of the Government only to be allowed to keep their reservations and till their land in peace.

More than ten years ago, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, told President Lincoln that he could keep peace on the border with a corps of missionaries costing one-tenth of the money spent by the Government on wars. His Church does not wholly agree with him then, or it would have made its chief minister at work. Now, at last, it makes its full experiment, and it will be watched with great interest as a movement vital to the interests of the red man.

There is one draw-back to the satisfaction felt among Episcopalians at this movement. The mitre of right belonged to the Rev. S. D. Hinman, who, for nearly twenty years, has ministered to the Santee Sioux, and whom all the Indians venerate. Mr. Hare's election is said to be a sop to the "low" churchmen, and the result of a compromise.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The unveiling of the Queen's statue, at Montreal, is to take place on the 21st inst.

—The Amherst freshmen, being in a majority, have taken to "hazing" the sophomores.

—It is said that thirty or forty ships are constantly loading with lumber at Darien, Ga., most of them bound for foreign ports.

—Rhode Island puts in her claims to the possession of the oldest voter, in the person of John Bullock, of Bristol, 104 years of age.

—Hydrophobia is raging to an unparalleled extent in the northern counties in England, where many men, as well as animals, meet their deaths by it.

—The population of the town of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now 1,467, having increased [illegible] 500 during the year.

—In the last nine months the value of [illegible] carriages for passengers exported from England was £26,166; in the previous year it was as much as £97,303.

—Virginia now boasts of twelve cotton factories, having a capital of $1,000,000, employing 2,000 persons, and netting profits of about [illegible] per cent.

—The number of gold watches taxed in Philadelphia, this year, is 12,823; of silver ones, [illegible] and of "other" kinds, 35—a statement which would show that the number of time-keepers in that city is actually decreasing.

—Judge Robinson, at New York, last week, [illegible] a case where the fees charged by the Sheriff were contested as illegal, the bill being [illegible] decided that the Sheriff could only [illegible] lect $19.

—Boen Pemberton and Isaac Pullman [illegible] a quarrel in Raleigh Precinct, Saline County, Ill., on Wednesday of last week, about a [illegible] clearing, when Pemberton shot Pullman, killing him instantly.

—The inventor of the Engel organ is exhibiting his instruments in New York. The organ has a new stop called the "Vox Angelica," an imitation of that stop which only exists in the Basle organ, and sounds like a chorus in the distance.

—It appears that the French Government, by the grant of a concession for the manufacture and sale of matches, is about to realize a revenue of £640,000 per annum, with a probability of its being increased to £960,000.

—At the close of the French and German war quantities of seed potatoes were sent from Great Britain, to enable the half-ruined French farmers, whose lands had been overrun by the contending armies, to produce a crop for the ensuing year. Part of the second year's produce of these seed potatoes is now being shipped to the English market.

—It has been discovered that the sword exhibited at Dumbarton Castle as that of Sir William Wallace, could not have belonged to that celebrated chieftain, and the British Secretary of War has declared that it be no longer exhibited as such. It belonged to the period of Edward IV., and was probably used by that monarch.

—Colorado's "pecta" next season to have in operation a cheese factory on an extensive scale, at the central point of the Monument Valley, about sixty miles from Denver. The *News* says the facilities are unequalled, [illegible] spring water being abundant and available, building material cheap, and the milk from 1,000 to 1,200 cows already promised.

—The annual valuation of real estate for taxation, in Philadelphia, is just announced to be $518,234,568. For 1872 it was $511,024,[illegible]; for 1871, $500,436,832; for 1870, $472,776,[illegible]. The increase in four years has been $45,457,[illegible]. The real estate exempt from taxation is valued at $54,488,328.

—The tea supply, so long monopolized by China and Japan, is destined to receive very considerable competitive reinforcement from the Indias. Think of a stretch of tea-growing land a thousand miles in length, lying along the base of the Himmalayas, and covered with snow at least two months in every year, yet yielding largely, and a vigorous crop.

—Mention is made from Washington that a proposition will come before Congress this winter for increasing the salaries of the members of the Cabinet and of the heads of important bureaus. Accompanying this statement is the information is the statement that the present pay of these officials is not sufficient for the keeping of the establishment and the style of entertainment the people expect of them. This is a fact which has long been known and regretted, and we are glad that some action is soon to be taken. The Cabinet Ministers should receive at least $20,000 per annum and the President $50,000. There will be little opposition to the proposed increase.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PERSONAL.

H. Bucher Swoope is named for Attorney General.

—Sir Francis Hincks will continue to administer Canadian finances a while longer.

—Governor Coffin has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, in place of Mr. Archibald.

—Gail Hamilton says in her new book that woman does not want opportunities, but qualities.

—Hancock is now senior Major General of the Army, but, not enjoying favor at the White House, he remains in a subordinate command.

—Major J. S. Hay, formerly of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch*, is about to start a new afternoon paper in that city.

—George H. Boker, the American Minister at Constantinople, has a high reputation in that city for the elegance of his entertainments.

—George B. McClellan has had his own salary as Engineer of the Department of Public Docks of New York, docked one-half, or to $10,000.

—Colonel Henry, of Paris, Kentucky, whose sudden death has been announced, was engaged at the time upon a bust of his late father-in-law, the Hon. Garrett Davis.

—The Cumberland *News* has heard that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, lost by the recent failures in Baltimore from $500,000 to $750,000.

—President White, of Cornell University, has just increased the list of his gifts to the institution over which he presides by the presentation of a building of brick and stone, which is to be used in perpetuity as the mansion of the President.

—W. E. Forster, well-known member of the British Parliament, has just purchased the estates of Canwell Hall and Shirrall Hall, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, for the sum of $225,000. The estates contain 2,000 acres, and are about ten miles from Birmingham, and close to Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.

—It is rumored in army circles that the President will appoint Brigadier General O. O. Howard to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of Meade, and that he will be retired thereafter with the full rank of Major General, on account of long and faithful service and wounds. His retirement will still leave a vacancy, which will be filled by the appointment of either Terry or Canby.

—There is a lively contest for the position of Solicitor General soon to be vacated by General Bristow. Clement H. Hill, at present Assistant Attorney General, is strongly urged by Senator Wilson. Benjamin F. Tracey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is supported by leading members of the New York Bar, while ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Richmond, is also an applicant, supported by Senator Lewis and others. The relations of the Attorney General and Solicitor General are such that it is understood the President will only appoint on the recommendation of the head of the Department of Justice.

have come into a community which for ind… morality, and consistent Christian conduct … compare favorably with any parish of the … size in the United States or elsewhere. When … is remembered that ten years ago these India… were outcasts on the frontiers of Minnesota, … that for four years afterwards, … our missionary was among the… nothing was done by the Government … their relief or preservation, but much, it wo… seem, for their extinction, it ought not to … pear to any practical man a very difficult task … rescue other tribes more favorably situated." … was fitting, indeed, that to such earnest … hearty converts, the highest official of the Church … to which they belong should be sent to presid… over the fold.

It should always be distinctly borne in mind that there are as great differences between In… dians as between their white brethren. The … Comanches, Ogallas, Apaches, and other moun… tain warriors, cherish an undying hatred against … the white pioneers of civilization, and are sworn … to a war of extermination. They will deserve … the fate they would award to others; but, on … the other hand, there are Indians who desire the … peace and welfare of their tribes, and who ask of … the Government only to be allowed to keep their … reservations and till their land in peace.

More than ten years ago, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, told President Lincoln that he would keep peace on the border with a corps of mis… sionaries costing one-tenth of the money spent … by the Government on wars. His Church did … wholly agree with him then, or it would have … its chief minister at work. Now, at last, … makes its full experiment, and it will be watched … with great interest as a movement vital to the … interests of the red men.

There is one draw-back to the satisfaction felt … among Episcopalians at this movement. The … mitre of right belonged to the Rev. S. D. Hin… man, who, for nearly twenty years, has minis… tered to the Santee Sioux, and whom all the In… dians venerate. Mr. Hare's election is said to … be a sop to the "low" churchmen, and the re… sult of a compromise.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The unveiling of the Queen's statue, at Mon… treal, is to take place on the 21st inst.

—The Amherst freshmen, being in a majority, have taken to "hazing" the sophomores.

—It is said that thirty or forty ships are con… stantly loading with lumber at Dariens, Ga., … most of them bound for foreign ports.

—Rhode Island puts in her claims to the pos… session of the oldest voter, in the person of John Bullock, of Bristol, 104 years of age.

—Hydrophobia is raging to an unparalleled extent in the northern counties in England, where many men, as well as animals, meet their deaths by it.

—The population of the town of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, is now 1,467, having increased nearly 500 during the year.

—In the last nine months the value of railway carriages for passengers exported from England was £26,166; in the previous year it was as much as £97,303.

—Virginia now boasts of twelve cotton fac… tories, having a capital of $1,000,000, employing 2,000 persons, and netting profits of about … per cent.

—The number of gold watches taxed in Phila… delphia, this year, is 12,823; of silver ones, 714; and of "other" kinds, 35—a statement which would show that the number of time-keepers in that city is actually decreasing.

—Judge Robinson, at New York, last week, in a case where the fees charged by the Sheriff were contested as illegal, the bill being for $413, decided that the Sheriff could only legally col… lect $19.

—Boon Pemberton and Isaac Pullman got into a quarrel in Raleigh Precinct, Saline County, Ill., on Wednesday of last week, about a piece of clearing, when Pemberton shot Pullman, killing him instantly.

—The inventor of the Engel organ is exhibit… ing his instruments in New York. The organ has a new stop called the "Vox Angelica," an imitation of that stop which only exists in the Basle organ, and sounds like a chorus in the dis… tance.

—It appears that the French Government, by the grant of a concession for the manufacture and sale of matches, is about to realize a revenue of £640,000 per annum, with a probability of its being increased to £960,000.

—At the close of the French and German war, quantities of seed potatoes were sent from Great Britain, to enable the half-ruined French farm… ers, whose lands had been overrun by the con… tending armies, to produce a crop for the ensu… ing year. Part of the second year's produce of these seed potatoes is now being shipped for the English market.

—It has been discovered that the sword exhib… ited at Dumbarton Castle as that of Sir William Wallace, could not have belonged to that cele… brated chieftain, and the British Secretary of War has declared that it be no longer exhibited as such. It belonged to the period of Edward IV., and was probably used by that monarch.

—Colorado expects next season to have in operation a cheese factory on an extensive scale, at the central point of the Monument Valley, about sixty miles from Denver. The *News* says the facilities are unequalled, cold spring water being abundant and available, building material cheap, and the milk from 1,000 to 1,200 cows already promised.

—The annual valuation of real estate for tax… ation, in Philadelphia, is just announced to be $518,234,568. For 1872 it was $511,024,669; for 1871, $500,436,882; for 1870, $479,776,641. The increase in four years has been $38,457,927. The real estate exempt from taxation is valued at $54,486,829.

—The tea supply, so long monopolized by China and Japan, is destined to receive very considerable competitive reinforcement from the Indias. Think of a stretch of tea-grinders a thousand miles in length, lying along the base of the Himmalyas, and covered with snow at least two months in every year, yet yielding largely, and a vigorous crop.

—Mention is made from Washington that a proposition will come before Congress this win… ter increasing the salaries of the members of the Cabinet and of the heads of important bu… reaus. Accompanying this statement is the in… formation is the statement that the present pay of these officials is not sufficient for the keeping of the establishment and the style of entertain… ment the people expect of them. This is a fact which has long been known and regretted, and we are glad that some action is soon to be taken. The Cabinet Ministers should receive at least $20,000 per annum and the President $50,000. There will be little opposition to the proposed increase.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PERSONAL.

H. Bucher Swoope is named for Attorney Gen… eral.

—Sir Francis Hincks will continue to admin… ister Canadian finances a while longer.

—Governor Coffin has been appointed Lieu… tenant Governor of Manitoba, in place of Mr. Archibald.

—Gail Hamilton says in her new book that woman does not want opportunities, but quali… …

—Hancock is now senior Major General of the Army, but, not enjoying favor at the White House, he remains in a subordinate command.

—Major J. S. Hay, formerly of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch*, is about to start a new after… noon paper in that city.

—George H. Boker, the American Minister at Constantinople, has a high reputation in that city for the elegance of his entertainments.

—George B. McClellan has had his own salary, as Engineer of the Department of Public Docks, of New York, docked one-half, or to $10,000.

—Colonel Henry, of Paris, Kentucky, whose sudden death has been announced, was engaged at the time upon a bust of his late father-in-law, the Hon. Garrett Davis.

—The Cumberland *News* has heard that Presi… dent Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail… road, lost by the recent failures in Baltimore from $500,000 to $750,000.

—President White, of Cornell University, has just increased the list of his gifts to the Institu… tion over which he presides by the presentation of a building of brick and stone, which is to be used in perpetuity as the mansion of the Presi… dent.

—W. E. Forster, well-known member of the British Parliament, has just purchased the es… tates of Canwell Hall and Shirrall Hall, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, for the sum of $955,… 000. The estates contain 2,908 acres, and are about ten miles from Birmingham, and close to Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P.

—It is rumored in army circles that the Presi… dent will appoint Brigadier General O. O. How… ard to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of Meade, and that he will be retired hereafter with the full rank of Major General on account of long and faithful service and wounds. His retirement will still leave a va… cancy, which will be filled by the appointment of either Terry or Canby.

—There is a lively contest for the position of Solicitor General soon to be vacated by General Bristow. Clement H. Hill, at present Assistant Attorney General, is strongly urged by Senator Wilson. Benjamin F. Tracey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is supported by leading members of the New York Bar, while ex-Governor H. H. Well, of Richmond, is also an applicant, supported by Senator Lewis and others. The relations of the Attorney General and Solicitor General are such that it is understood the President will only ap… point on the recommendation of the head of the Department of Justice.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Intense Excitement Yesterday Among the Agents and Policy Holders.

How the Boston Conflagration Affected the Various Companies.

Despatches from the Home Offices to the Chicago Agents.

The most interested portion of the community was the insurance portion. There was intense excitement among the agents until they heard the effect of the fire upon the companies they represented, and then there was joy in the bosoms of some; and clouds of darkness on the brows of others. Holders of policies rushed into the offices with their papers in their hands, and inquiries on their lips as to their value. When they were discovered to be worthless, or approaching worthlessness, they were cancelled, and policies taken in the more fortunate companies. The full extent of the disaster upon insurance is not yet known, but the following will give an idea of the condition of the companies as reported at the various agencies yesterday:

J. J. Lewis, of the Detroit Fire and Marine, received the following: "We have not a dollar at risk in Boston. James J. Clark, Secretary."

Also the following from the Triumph Insurance Company of Cincinnati: "Will make no statement of losses until all claims are presented. Take no lines in excess of $5,000. B. D. West, Secretary."

The cash capital is $500,000; cash surplus, $290,590.59; total assets, $790,590.59.

Mr. Rollo, of the Traders', of Chicago, estimated its losses at $35,000. The cash capital of the company is $500,000, and the surplus $100,000, so the loss will not impair the responsibility of the company. They had been operating in Boston only since last August.

The Girard, of Philadelphia, Mr. Rollo, agent, went into Boston business at the same time as the Home, and will lose probably $50,000. The following telegram was received: "Our losses are small in Boston; will not affect the Company."

The Girard capital is, assets, $700,000; surplus, $250,000.

The Western Assurance, of Toronto, had no risks in Boston.

The Mercantile, of Cleveland, was in the same fortunate condition.

G. W. Barrett & Co. received the following telegram from their Companies:

From the Continental, of New York: "Loss about $…0,000; proceed to business as usual. George T. Hope, President."

From the Brewers and Malsters, New York: "Our surplus will more than pay our Boston losses. C. Standard, President."

From the Exchange, New York: "We sustain no loss in the Boston fire. G. W. Montgomery, Secretary."

From the Peoples', Newark, N.J.: "Have no agencies in Boston, nor East; does not affect us. John McGregor, President."

From the Merchants', Newark: "We have no risks in Boston, thank God. Silas Merchant, President."

From the Market, New York: "All right."

W. H. Cunningham, agent of the American and the Pennsylvania Fire, both of Philadelphia, with $1,125,000 assets each, reported their losses light, as they had done but little business in Boston since the Chicago fire.

Mr. Warren, of the Liverpool and London and Globe, did not know the amount of their losses, but thought it was above one and below two millions. No matter how much it was, the standing of the Company could not be affected. He had received the following telegram from their New York manager: "Received by cable to … for loss at Boston as required. Alfred Pell."

The stockholders of this Company, both in this country and in Europe, are partners, and liable while stockholders and for three years after, to be called upon to pay their proportion of losses over and above the assets, provided the assets do not cover the losses. The stockholders represent over a hundred millions of dollars, so that it is almost impossible to impair the standing of the Company.

Mr. Ross, Agent of the Queen, had no information of losses, but as the capital reaches into ten millions, there is no danger of disaster.

J. W. Hosmer & Co. had information to the effect that the Orient Insurance Company, of Hartford, would pay all losses out of its surplus; and that the Connecticut, of Hartford, "is sound as a nut, and will pay all losses out of surplus."

Moore & Fisher reported the Star, of New York, as having suffered some loss, which could not affect its responsibility. The same was true of the Manchester of New York. The Bay State of Worcester, Mass., had not been heard from, but no good news was expected, it being so near Boston. The St. Nicholas of New York was also unheard from. The Atlantic of Providence, R. I., was started last summer. Its losses, if any, were unknown.

Mr. Bowman, of the Williamsburgh City, reported a loss of from $50,000 to $60,000; the surplus, after paying the losses would be $218,000, which, added to the capital of $250,000, would make the assets $468,000.

Mr. Ralle, of the St. Paul, knew nothing about it. The Exchange, of Boston, and the Bangor, of Maine, had no intelligence of their condition.

At Tiffany's Agency the North Missouri was reported unaffected by Boston, "having little insurance, if any, there." The Allemania, of Pittsburg, and the …, of New Jersey, had not a dollar in Boston.

The Fireman's Fund, of California, loses less than … in the Boston fire. It is needless to say this will be promptly met, and the company continue … as heretofore, on the path of honor and …

Baldwin & Pasco said the Ætna would lose from … to $2,000,000, but, with a capital of $5,000,000, … could be spared without the least inconvenience.

The Lamar and Meridan, the former of New York, the latter of Connecticut, had small losses if any. The Mississippi Valley of Memphis, and the Old Dominion, of Virginia, lose nothing.

The Faneuil Hall of Boston, a new company just started, is expected to suspend.

The Citizens' of Newark, had no agency in Boston.

Ridgway & Jewell had a despatch from the … of Muncy, Pa., saying "No loss to Lycoming in Boston."

The German of Erie, Pa., sent two despatches, the first "The losses to the German light, but two or …" the second "German all right, go ahead."

Messrs. Hoyne & Ayars received the following: "Assure your patrons that the old Phœnix, of Hartford, will pay every dollar of its losses in Boston, and come out of the fiery ordeal with its name and fame in no degree impaired. H. M. McGill, General Agent." The losses of the Phœnix are between $300,000 and $500,000.

George C. Clark & Co. received the subjoined despatches: "Our [Home] Boston losses less than $60,000. All right. J. Peetrey, Secretary."

Hoffman, of New York—"We suffer, but will pay losses and give good policies. McHodges."

The Western National—"Untouched by Boston. Proceed with care at full rates. E. D. Holton, Vice President."

The London Assurance Company loses very little in Boston.

Underwriters' Agency—Mr. James B. Floyd was advised, yesterday, these despatches: "Our losses will not exceed $1,000,000, and will be paid as promptly as Chicago losses. A. Stoddart."

The Firemen's, of Dayton, O., has no loss in Boston. J. S. Miles, Secretary."

The National will pay in full and remain entirely solvent. The stockholders are full of pluck, and will pay losses without touching assets. Herbert Fuller, Secretary."

The agency of S. H. Southick & Co. received the following: "The State of Missouri has only $15,000 in Boston. No loss as far as known."

The International, of New York. Nothing has been heard from this company yet.

Bliss & Requa received the appended telegrams: The Imperial of London. Extreme limits of the fire loss … Our loss not less than $1,000,000. Assets of the company are nearly $11,000,000.

The American Central—We have no agent in Boston, loss about $20,000. Geo. T. Cram, Secretary."

Assets of this company are $1,000,000.

St. Joseph, of Missouri—We have nothing at risk in Boston. J. A. Nisley, Secretary."

The following despatches were received by … & Co.: "Hartford, Nov. 10, 1872.—G. F. Bissell, General Agent: Our entire amount at risk in the district and vicinity is $600,000; from latest information probable loss about $500,000. 'The Old Hartford' has $2,345,600 assets, and will meet its engagements promptly and honorably, as it did in Chicago. We are all right, and in good heart.

"Geo. L. Chase, President."

German American—"All safe in Boston; cannot lose … surplus; increase rates to go on. W. F. …, President German-American."

Franklin, Nov. 11, 1872.—Have no risks in Boston … all square. Franklin Insurance Company."

New York, Nov. 11, 1872.—The North British … in Boston will not exceed $600,000, being one-… surplus. Go ahead, full rates. Wm. Connor, … E. White, Assistant Managers."

New York, Nov. 10, 1872.—Phenix, of Brooklyn, … assets $2,300,000. Boston losses cannot exceed $500,000. Go ahead; put up rates. P. R. Burch, General Agent."

Agent of the Lancashire Company, of Manchester, England, reports their assets $9,000,000, and losses … They are directed to go ahead.

The losses of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company by the fire at Boston will not exceed … and will be promptly paid. The Company … business as usual. E. Freeman, President.

The American; "Boston losses will not take half … Go ahead, all right. Cash assets, $1,112,… surplus, $500,000. Charles Platt, Vice President."

… Royal lose one million and a quarter. All … assets, $11,464,000."

… Hamburg Bremen, of which Henry Greebe … the Chicago agent, had an agency established … only one month. The loss will be less than …; the assets are $1,250,000. Everything written … is two-thirds reinsured in Germany. The New Orleans Insurance Association is all right, … sustained no loss in Boston.

… C. Ducat received the subjoined despatches: … Nov. 11.—President Oakley telegraphs that … loses nothing in Boston. C. E. Bliven."

New York, Nov. 11.—The Howard does not lose a …

New York, Nov. 11.—The Boston losses of the … New York, will not exceed $1,000,000. With … this leaves the Home in the strongest on the continent for good business at advanced rates. A. J. …, Vice President."

… Nov. 11.—With $850,000 assets, we … $250,000 by Boston fire, and so write for …

all good business that offers for the Citizens' of New York. E. A. Walton, Secretary."

The Providence: "Our Boston losses do not exceed half our assets. John Kingsbury, President."

The Agent of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company states that the company's losses are about $500,000, and not $1,000,000, as given in the table printed yesterday morning.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Sixth Annual Meeting Last Evening—The Old Board Re-elected for the Ensuing Year.

The sixth annual meeting of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Society, No. 217 Randolph street. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Henry W. King, N. S. Bouton, Wirt Dexter, T. W. Harvey, C. G. Truesdell, T. M. Avery, B. G. Caulfield, J. McGregor Adams, C. H. Mixer, and J. T. Ryerson. Mr. King presided.

On calling the meeting to order, the Chairman explained the absence of the annual report, on the ground that a special report was published in February last. He declared the first business in order to be the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wert Dexter spoke for the various officers of the Society. There was a great appropriateness in the re-election of the old officers. They had been called upon a year ago to perform a task which was not yet completed. It was about two-thirds through, but not yet complete. He congratulated the Society upon the unity which had characterized the Society through its troubles and harrassing labors of the past year. It would gratify him to see the task well done, and he had no doubt that the balance of the work would be done equally well. He would like to see the old Board re-elected. Four members would not be in the Board, having retired for various reasons: Messrs. Larned, J. V. Farwell, H. E. Sargent, and R. B. Mason.

Mr. King, from the Chair, agreed with Mr. Dexter, that much as he would have preferred to be relieved of the labors expected of them, yet he thought the old Board should be called upon to complete their labors.

Mr. Dexter thought there was another additional reason why the Board should remain in charge of the funds yet in their hands. They had enlisted in the campaign, and should strike hands and proceed together for another year.

A ballot was had for the election of the Board of Directors, which resulted in the re-election of the old Board, with the exception of the names omitted by Mr. Dexter, and the addition of four more. The Board as at present constituted is as follows: Wirt Dexter, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, Marshal Field, N. S. Bouton, Murray Nelson, J. T. Ryerson, N. K. Fairbank, G. M. Pullman, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Julius Rosenthal, C. H. S. Mixer, A. B. Meeker, B. G. Caulfield, J. McGregor Adams, C. J. Hammond, Rev. Laird Collier, Abijah Keith, J. M. Loomis, E. B. McCagg, and Mayor Medill, *ex-officio*.

The meeting adjourned, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, Mr. King presiding.

The first business in order was the election of a President of the Society, and, on motion of Mr. Bouton, Mr. H. W. King was elected to that position.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, Mr. Wirt Dexter was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. George M. Pullman was re-elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Dexter suggested the re-election of the old Executive Committee, with the substitution of Rev. Laird Collier for E. C. Larned, and Mr. Rosenthal for George M. Pullman. This suggestion was accepted, and the Committee elected with those additions.

Mr. Wirt Dexter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee shall be charged with the general management and direction of the funds of this Society, and that all checks or drafts upon the Society's funds shall thereafter be drawn by the Treasurer on some one by him duly authorized, and countersigned by the President of the Society or Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. G. Truesdell was elected Superintendent of the Society.

The Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The sale of tickets to the Patti-Mario concert began yesterday morning.

Emily Faithfull will be the guest of Mrs. Doggett while in this city. In her lecture which she is going to deliver to-night, "The Toiling Masses of England," she tells a pathetic story of her labors among the suffering poor.

Past Grand Master Cregier, of the Masonic Lodge of the State of Illinois, was recently presented, by the craft of the State, with an elegant silver set of twenty-one pieces, as an appreciation of his labors as President of the Masonic Board of Relief, during and after our fire. Mr. Cregier has received and distributed over $90,000.

Charles H. Hudson, for several years past Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city, has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, to reside at Dubuque. Mr. Hudson is a thoroughly educated railroad man, a graduate of the Cambridge Scientific School, and trained in operative railway matters by long connection with our railroads. He will be an accession to the railroad interests of Iowa. He has entered upon his duties.

Grocers hereafter, had better use their chickens more humanely, or they will undoubtedly come to grief. A beautiful young lady made her appearance at the office of the Illinois Humane Society yesterday afternoon, stating that a grocer on State street had abused one of his chickens in her presence, and, desiring to have him punished, she left a $5 greenback to enable the Society to prosecute the cruel grocer. With 50 cents she might have bought the chicken and could have done a Samaritan act by presenting $4.50 to some poorand suffering family.

The enterprising young carpenters of the *Times* deserve infinite credit, and an immediate increase in their salaries, for the handsome manner in which they illustrated the area and vicinity of the Boston conflagration. Had it not been for the head-line, it is doubtful if any of the readers of that paper would have discovered the object of the "map." Perhaps this was what the carpenters intended. If so, their design was an extremely chaste and delicate piece of workmanship, and susceptible of no improvement whatever. The *Inter-Ocean's* "map" was both comprehensive and instructive. It covered the whole ground, and a portion of the suburbs. Good judges of engraving contend that it was better than the *Times'* "map."

To Buyers of Fancy Goods for the Holiday Trade.

The importing house of West & Co., Nos. 280 and 282 Wabash avenue, are now receiving from Europe a large and attractive stock of Parian statuary, Bohemian vases and cologne sets, lava smoker sets, elegant writing desks, dressing cases and jewelry boxes, opera glasses, pearl card cases, fancy inkstands, bronze thermometers, carved wood brackets, wall pockets and cigar stands, fancy willow baskets, wax dolls in great variety, which they sell wholesale and retail at low prices. Sample orders from dealers in fancy goods are respectfully solicited.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The following are the latest advices:

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11—3 p. m.

G. F. Bissell, General Agent:

Official advices this day from Boston confirm the correctness of our estimate of losses given you yesterday. This is reliable.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

Rest Easy.

The Underwriters' Agency, of New York, responds as promptly to the Boston sufferers as she did in October, 1871, to our own. This grand and solvent organization again shows to the world that only large institutions, transacting a varied business, can be relied upon in great conflagrations. The cash assets of the Underwriters' at present are $4,000,000, so that she has ample facilities to respond to the present trial, and at the same time continue responding to our citizens' demand for reliable insurance. Their agent, Jas. B. Floyd, No. 168 LaSalle street, will be pleased to transact all business pertaining to insurance with such as may require security and indemnity.

Off for Austin and the Great Auction.

To-morrow morning, Wm. A. Butters & Co. will hold a large sale of lots in the delightful village of Austin. They have secured a special train, which will leave the Galena depot, on Wells street, at 10 o'clock, taking all who wish to go free of charge. Now is the time to put a little surplus into ground, which cannot burn. Put your money in land, and faith in God, and you will be able to stand any storm or fire. Do not fail to attend this sale.

Professor Coignard.

The stoppage of cars, omnibuses, and other vehicles, has not had the effect of preventing the many friends of Professor Coignard, northwest corner of South Water and LaSalle streets, taking their regular dinner with him. To show his gratitude, the Professor will give several luxuries to-day; among others, quail on toast, at his old price, 50 cents.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

GOVERNOR KOERNER.

How He Has Fulfilled His Trust as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

A Reply to Charges Insinuated Against Him by Mr. R. P. Morgan, Jr.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

On the 29th of October, six days only before the election, the *Inter-Ocean* contained a communication of considerable length, by Mr. R. P. Morgan, Jr., one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which was intended, by innuendoes and insinuations, to asperse my character for integrity as an officer, being myself one of the Board, and Chairman thereof. I was at the time actively engaged in canvassing the southern part of the State as candidate for Governor; and, even if I had seen the article in question, would not have had leisure to refute it in time. Some days after the article of Mr. Morgan was published, I heard of it in a general way; but, before I could have procured the number of the *Inter-Ocean* containing it, and could have replied to it, the election, on which it was intended to operate, would have been gone by.

It is presumable that the author of the communication foresaw the impossibility of my being able to answer him in time; and, in that respect, he has assimilated himself to that class of unscrupulous partisans who are in the habit of resorting to such tricks just on the eve of an election. The general contempt of the public, even by that part of it which gains an advantage by such manœuvres, is usually the reward of such a proceeding.

There are many points in Mr. Morgan's communication on which I might take issue, but I have no time to waste, and will confine myself to a few of the most salient calumnies, which, though not openly made, are clearly insinuated.

Mr. Morgan says: "Governor Koerner has never counselled with Mr. Spencer or Captain Rowell, or otherwise at any time given any professional counsel, or his presence, to aid in a speedy and successful prosecution of *that* suit" (the *quo-warranto* case in McLean County).

Now, the Commissioners are Executive officers. We may, to a very limited extent, under the law, initiate proceedings against Railroad Companies and warehousemen; but certainly it would very ill become me, or any other member, to act as counsel in all the various cases which may arise under the law. It might as well be argued that, because the Governor has to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it becomes his duty to attend to all the lawsuits in which the State is a party. It would have been assuming a very great responsibility on my part to have acted as counsel for the State, and entirely uncalled for, as the State, by law, is represented by the State's Attorney and the Attorney General. Besides, considering the task, no lawyer whose practice has ever extended beyond a Justice's Court would ever take the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, if subject to the condition that he should give his personal attendance and his professional assistance to all cases arising under the various laws concerning railroads and warehouses. The fee in one single important case, if he were allowed to charge one, would be probably more than one single year's salary. This charge I dismiss, then, as one which is so puerile as not to deserve any further consideration.

No one, however, knows better than Mr. Morgan how often I have been called upon, in the Board and outside of it, to give my views in regard to the proper construction of the laws. In corresponding with Railroad Companies, with the superior officers of the Inspection and Registrar's Department, and in giving instructions to State officers, it became, in very many cases, necessary to ascertain the true meaning of the law, and to convey our construction of it to our correspondents in clear and concise language. I claim that I have performed my duty in all these things. I have, moreover, whenever it was deemed necessary, made suggestions as to the law and the mode of proceeding to the Attorney General, and to State's Attorneys, as my very letter to Mr. Rowell, published by Mr. Morgan, shows.

The substantial charge, however, in Mr. Morgan's insidious communication is this: that I preferred to test the case of unjust discrimination by railroads in an action of debt for $1,000 penalty, which the statute gives to the person aggrieved for every instance of such discrimination, rather than in a proceeding against a railroad for forfeiture of its charter. The reason is stated in my letter to Mr. Rowell, which Mr. Morgan makes the groundwork of his insipid assault. My language, in that letter, is as follows: "Although, in principle, the decision of a question ought not to depend upon the form of action, yet we all know—that is, we lawyers—that Courts are far more reluctant to pronounce a forfeiture of a charter than they would be to inflict a fine upon a Company. *The Commissioners desire to present the case now made under the most favorable aspect, so as to secure, if possible, a favorable decision.*"

In the same letter, I say:

"It is not contemplated to dismiss the information, but I would desire to press the other action first, and delay decision on the information. *Our object is, as before stated, to get the cases before the Courts, so that the possible consequences of a decision may not deter the Court from making one* UNFAVORABLE *to the road.*"

Now, if everybody was a lawyer, I would stop here, because then everybody would say that I acted for the best interest of the State.

No maxim is older and more universally observed by Courts, than that "*Forfeitures are odious in law, and that Courts will not favor them.*" It is also a familiar principle, in all cases of *quo warranto* for forfeiture of charters or for ouster of office, that Courts will look at the consequences; and they have often refused to give even leave to file an information, although a clear *prima facie* case was presented for declaring an office vacant or a charter forfeited, where the consequences might be disastrous to the public.

No one, but an ignorant man or a prevaricating lawyer, could draw, from what I said about the practice of Courts in such cases, the inference that I meant any disrespect to the Courts in my letter to Mr. Rowell. When the principle is fairly and squarely presented, Courts will decide it the same way, whether presented in one form or the other; but, when a forfeiture is asked, Courts will sustain technical and formal objections to the very form of the actions, and, avoiding a decision on the merits, rule cases out of Court on mere technical grounds. If I am correctly informed in the very case now pending in McLean County against the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, a great deal of time has already been frittered away by arguing mere formal and technical questions; and the proceeding, commenced a year ago, is still pending, and no decision has been obtained on the merits yet, even by the Circuit Court.

Another charge is, that the amendments I proposed to the former laws—which amendments, or rather substitutes, provided, amongst other things, that the State should also have a penal action, so as not to be dependent upon the will of private persons to commence suits or not; providing, also, as the cheapest and promptest mode of bringing recusant Railroad Companies or warehousemen to terms, for proceeding by indictment for any and every violation of the Railroad Warehouse acts, would *have dismissed the pending case in McLean County*, because the said substitutes contained a repealing clause. Now, the bills introduced at my instance in the House were substantial transcripts of the old laws, repealing clause and all, only that, out of five or six bills, I had framed but two. The essential alterations were but few, and frequently stated by me to the Board. By reference to our report made to the last session, it will be readily seen that the character of those bills was fully understood by the Commissioners. No idea was more foreign to me than to dismiss the case then pending, by the proposed bills. The former proceeding was *not inconsistent* with the new proposed law at all, and the repealing clause only referred to laws inconsistent with the proposed one. If, however, Mr. Morgan, when he read the printed bill, thought that a saving clause should be put in, why did he not call my attention to it, as any honorable man would have done,—particularly one who had pretended to be very friendly to me, and had often expressed to me the most explicit confidence in my honesty? Instead of that, without raising the slightest objection to the bill when he saw it printed, or making any suggestions, he prepared a saving clause as he states it in his communication, and placed it, as he says, in "*trusty* hands, should it become necessary to take any action in the matter." This conduct of a colleague cannot be qualified but by using the strongest and most expressive terms of reproach which the English language possesses. It is such a betrayal of every duty one gentleman owes to another with whom, by virtue of his office, he has been thrown into confidential relations, that perhaps no room can be found adequately to designate it. It was a very foolish attempt, but, nevertheless, a malicious one, to secretly make points, which might be used or not, as occasion seemed to require. The most astonishing thing, however, is, that a man who has acted as he himself says he has, dares to avow such action, and apparently seeks to claim credit for it.

Those bills were mere propositions. In regard to them, we say, in our report of last year:

"The Chairman has also prepared bills to remedy what we considered defects in the laws, heretofore more particularly referred to, also to be submitted. They are aware that they have assumed a task the delicacy and difficulty of which only those who have ever undertaken the framing of laws on important and complicated subjects can adequately appreciate. *But, carefully considered and revised as those bills will be by the Legislature*, and passed into one law, or more if need be, it is hoped to secure a more certain guide to the officers who are charged with their execution, and a more intelligible rule of action to those who are specially to obey them."

I will merely add that I explained the bill—briefly indeed, but clearly enough, I thought—to the Chairman of the House and some members of the Committee on Railroads, who, at my instance, called for that purpose at the office of the Commissioners. Any charge, direct or indirectly, to the effect that I have favored Railroad Companies in my course as Commissioner, I pronounce as absolutely false.

You published an article from the Chicago *Railroad Gazette*, not long ago, in which that railroad organ advised all persons interested in railroads and the commerce of the country, to vote against me for Governor, because, as it alleged, I had shown, in my course as Commissioner, that I desired *to drive Railroad Companies to the wall*. I have no doubt—in fact, I positively know—that that advice was very extensively followed. In the face of all that, and with a full knowledge to the contrary, a few days before the election Mr. Morgan seeks, by intendment, innuendoes, and indiscretion, to establish as a fact that I was derelict in my duty as an officer. He, of course, supposed that my opponent would carry the day against me, and thought it more profitable to worship the rising sun, whose will may retain him in, or remove him, from the office he now holds. I am quite certain that, if the chances had been in my favor, Mr. Morgan would have saved himself the trouble to rush into print without the least provocation, and the shame, I may add, to favor the *Inter-Ocean* with *such* a communication. Respectfully yours,

G. KOERNER.

ILLINOIS.

Election Returns.

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,946	Grant	3,775
Governor	Koerner	2,056	Oglesby	3,793
Lt. Governor	Black	2,132	Beveridge	3,729
Sec. of State	Rummell	2,065	Harlow	3,792
Auditor	O'Hara	2,058	Lippincott	3,799
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,048	Rutz	3,793
Atty. General	Eustace	2,060	Edsall	3,796
Congress	Nelson	2,124	Cannon	3,724
Senator	Bradley	2,063	Sheldon	3,784
Representatives	Bryant	3,011½	Penfield	5,713
	Park	3,148	Davis	5,494
CHRISTIAN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	2,652	Grant	2,240
Governor	Koerner	2,729	Oglesby	2,221
Lt. Governor	Black	2,712	Beveridge	2,244
Sec. of State	Rummel	2,706	Harlow	2,253
Auditor	O'Hara	2,702	Lippincott	2,254
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,696	Rutz	2,255
Atty. General	Eustace	2,704	Edsall	2,253
Congress	Robinson	2,712	Churchill	2,251
Senator	Hundley	2,691	Amsden	2,247
Representatives	Shumway	4,279½	W. B. Hall	6,282
	Alexander	3,707	J. M. Truell	443
CLAY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,360	Grant	1,568
Governor	Koerner	1,384	Oglesby	1,575
Lieut. Governor	Black	1,379	Beveridge	1,576
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,384	Harlow	1,585
Auditor	O'Hara	1,386	Lippincott	1,573
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,385	Rutz	1,575
Atty. General	Eustace	1,385	Edsall	1,575
Congress	Bryan	1,347	Martin	1,606
Senator	Foster	1,382	Henry	1,569
Representatives	Forth	2,053	Jaquess	2,348½
	Rowland	1,990½	Barclay	2,356
DOUGLAS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,123	Grant	1,550
Governor	Koerner	1,229	Oglesby	1,554
Lt. Governor	Black	1,232	Beveridge	1,550
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,236	Harlow	1,562
Auditor	O'Hara	1,235	Lippincott	1,552
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,226	Rutz	1,563
Atty. General	Eustace	1,237	Edsall	1,553
Congress	Nelson	1,307	Cannon	1,410
Senator	Cunningham	1,255	Steele	1,561
Representatives	Bridges	1,771	Connelly	2,696
	Sylvester	1,178	Freeland	2,048
	Shields	838	Gwinn	385½
EDWARDS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	411	Grant	871
Governor	Koerner	420	Oglesby	871
Lt. Governor	Black	419	Beveridge	870
Sec. of State	Rummel	421	Harlow	869
Auditor	O'Hara	419	Lippincott	870
Treasurer	Lanphier	420	Rutz	870
Atty. General	Eustace	420	Edsall	869
Congress	Marshall	422	Raum	869
Senator	Foster	443	Henry	847
Representatives	Forth	638	Jaquess	1,308½
	Rowland	625	Barkley	1,312½
FORD COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	490	Grant	1,243
Governor	Koerner	522	Oglesby	1,238
Lt. Governor	Black	524	Beveridge	1,264
Sec. of State	Rummel	517	Harlow	1,269
Auditor	O'Hara	576	Lippincott	1,264
Treasurer	Lanphier	529	Rutz	1,267
Atty. General	Eustace	524	Edsall	1,242
Congress	Barnes	577	Fort	1,266
Senator	Colon	612	Strong	1,224
Representatives	Middlecoff	2,516½	Pollock	1,833
	Blackburn	7	Bullard	1,120
	Thompson	37		
GALLATIN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,129	Grant	880
Governor	Koerner	1,150	Oglesby	887
Lt. Governor	Black	1,165	Beveridge	883
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,156	Harlow	888
Auditor	O'Hara	1,156	Lippincott	881
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,159	Rutz	876
Atty. General	Eustace	1,155	Edsall	883
Congress	Marshall	1,164	Raum	882
Senator	Youngblood	1,137	Wasson	901
Representatives	Loomis	1,649	Mitchell	1,349½
	Newton	1,498	Jones	890
HAMILTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,191	Grant	875
Governor	Koerner	1,268	Oglesby	888
Lt. Governor	Black	1,273	Beveridge	882
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,274	Harlow	880
Auditor	O'Hara	1,272	Lippincott	883
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,273	Rutz	881
Atty. General	Eustace	1,272	Edsall	882
Congress	Marshall	1,283	Raum	876
Senator	Casey	1,344	Plummer	908
Representatives	Walker	1,793½	Andrews	2,311
	Dolan	1,331½	Allen	816½
KENDALL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	309	Grant	1,613
Governor	Koerner	309	Oglesby	1,613
Lieut. Governor	Black	306	Beveridge	1,617
Sec. of State	Rummell	307	Harlow	1,616
Auditor	O'Hara	306	Lippincott	1,617
Treasurer	Lanphier	307	Rutz	1,618
Atty. General	Eustace	297	Edsall	1,617
Congress	Parks	409	Corwin	1,607
Senator	Patton	307	Castle	1,594
Representatives	Armstrong	1,124	Hollenback	2,301
			Ray	2,329
LAKE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	821	Grant	2,244
Governor	Koerner	875	Oglesby	2,226
Lt. Governor	Black	861	Beveridge	2,199
Sec. of State	Rummel	862	Harlow	2,237
Auditor	O'Hara	849	Lippincott	2,236
Treasurer	Lanphier	632	Rutz	2,226
Atty. General	Eustace	880	Edsall	2,242
Congress	LeMoyne	895	Farwell	2,264
Senator	Tryon	873	Upton	2,250
Representatives	Bishop	2,629	Gridley	3,231
			Granger	3,267
LASALLE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	3,956	Grant	5,046
Governor	Koerner	4,251	Oglesby	5,009
Lt. Governor	Black	4,208	Beveridge	5,047
Sec. of State	Rummel	4,224	Harlow	5,038
Auditor	O'Hara	4,163	Lippincott	5,036
Treasurer	Lanphier	4,168	Rutz	5,090
Atty. General	Eustace	4,168	Edsall	5,091
Congress	Parks	4,002	Corwin	5,286
Senator	Hegeler	4,161	Baldwin	5,099
Representatives	Armstrong	5,828	Soule	7,186½
	Coggswell	4,025	Hart	7,106
	Gallagher	3,402½		
O'Conor ticket received 60 votes.				
LIVINGSTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,868	Grant	3,110
Governor	Koerner	2,063	Oglesby	3,153
Lt. Governor	Black	2,054	Beveridge	3,141
Sec. of State	Rummel	2,036	Harlow	3,163
Auditor	O'Hara	2,043	Lippincott	3,146
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,032	Rutz	3,153
Att'y General	Eustace	2,047	Edsall	3,043
Congress	Barnes	2,161	Fort	3,158
Senator	Colon	2,163	Strong	3,095
Representatives	Blackburn	3,001½	Bullard	4,212
	Middlecoff	2,501	Pollock	4,153½
	Thompson	2,186½		
MARSHALL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,189	Grant	1,524
Governor	Koerner	1,209	Oglesby	1,541
Lt. Governor	Black	1,102	Beveridge	1,541
Secy. of State	Rummel	1,206	Harlow	1,538
Auditor	O'Hara	1,202	Lippincott	1,543
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,208	Rutz	1,541
Att'y General	Eustace	1,203	Edsall	1,542
Congress	Barnes	1,660	Fort	1,698
Senator	Cook	1,178	Wilcox	1,587
Representatives	Webber	1,785½	Moore	2,340
	Leach	1,625½	Freeman	2,273½
	Clifford	266	Feltis	155½
M'HENRY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,180	Grant	2,895
Governor	Koerner	1,104	Oglesby	2,896
Lt. Governor	Black	1,106	Beveridge	2,895
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,107	Harlow	2,898
Auditor	O'Hara	1,103	Lippincott	2,899
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,104	Rutz	2,899
Atty. General	Eustace	1,102	Edsall	2,898
Congress	Bronson	1,133	Hurlbut	2,873
Senator	Tryon	1,122	Upton	2,893
Representatives	Bishop	2,377	Granger	4,349½
			Gridley	4,303½
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	2,518	Grant	2,218
Governor	Koerner	2,636	Oglesby	2,208
Lt. Governor	Black	2,634	Beveridge	2,216
Sec. of State	Rummel	2,597	Harlow	2,223
Auditor	O'Hara	2,622	Lippincott	2,225
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,628	Rutz	2,226
Atty. General	Eustace	2,629	Edsall	2,225
Congress	Bryan	2,605	Martin	2,246
Senator	Hundley	2,624	Amsden	2,223
Representatives	Alexander	4,568	Truitt	6,711½
	Shumway	3,001	Scattering	39
MOULTRIE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,177	Grant	965
Governor	Koerner	1,229	Oglesby	1,002
Lt. Governor	Black	1,224	Beveridge	1,005
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,223	Harlow	1,005
Auditor	O'Hara	1,222	Lippincott	1,005
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,222	Rutz	1,006
Atty. General	Eustace	1,229	Edsall	1,006
Congress	Eden	1,280	Hunt	960
Senator	Cunningham	1,225	Steele	988
Representatives	Bridges	1,869	Freeland	1,546½
	Sylvester	1,521½	Connelly	1,290
	Shields(Bou)	494½	Gwinn	288½
PEORIA COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	3,969	Grant	3,659
Governor	Koerner	4,040	Oglesby	3,722
Lt. Governor	Black	4,095	Beveridge	3,663
Sec. of State	Rummel	4,071	Harlow	3,698
Auditor	O'Hara	3,970	Lippincott	3,712
Treasurer	Lanphier	4,078	Rutz	3,669
Atty. General	Eustace	4,066	Edsall	3,689
Congress	Worthington	4,263	Bauck	3,577
Senator	Lee	4,128	Kerr	3,614
Representatives	Quinn	5,877	Webster	5,691
	Nader	5,314	Starr	5,597½
SCOTT COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	1,073	Grant	901
Governor	Koerner	1,130	Oglesby	913
Lt. Governor	Black	1,130	Beveridge	918
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,125	Harlow	922
Auditor	O'Hara	1,119	Lippincott	929
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,131	Rutz	926
Atty. General	Eustace	1,130	Edsall	926
Congress	Robinson	1,108	Chamberlin	969
Senator	Archer	1,095	Frost	970
Representatives	Dresser	1,486	Massie	2,744
	Lewis	1,479½		
TAZEWELL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.				
President	Greeley	2,092	Grant	2,303
Governor	Koerner	2,178	Oglesby	2,346
Lt. Governor	Black	2,122	Beveridge	2,370
Sec. of State	Rummell	2,117	Harlow	2,428
Auditor	O'Hara	2,145	Lippincott	2,372
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,147	Rutz	2,382
Atty. General	Eustace	2,150	Edsall	2,395
Congress	Moore	2,178	McNulta	2,359
Senator	Lynch	2,153	Nicholson	2,365
Representatives	Stroud	2,134	Snow	2,677
	Noel	2,782½	Hawes	3,315
	Sundaker	1,395		

THE ZUNI VILLAGES.

Interesting Account of a Settlement of Civilized Montezuma Indians Near the Diamond Range of New Mexico and Arizona.

From the Saucelito (Cal.) Herald.

Not far eastward of the sources of the Little Colorado, on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and over a day's journey from the northern extremity of the great diamond range now attracting attention, there are ruins of Aztec settlements, and three villages inhabited by Indians. They are called the Zuni Villages. Each contain probably 2,000 people. An intelligent officer, who has been among them, thus describes them:

They are a race differing essentially from the Indian tribes around them. The Navajos are their neighbors on the northwest, the Apaches south. Their physiognomy and their stately bearing, as well as their pride of dress, show them to belong to a race far superior to the surrounding tribes. The Zuni women are comely. They are remarkable for the modest fulness of their dress. They wear skirts of black woollen cloth, and a scarf gracefully folded over the breast. These goods are of their own make. Their hair, neatly braided, forms a head-dress. Their houses are clean, and their cooking is not to be despised.

The Zuni Indians are more than half civilized. They are essentially a pastoral people. They have fields of corn, wheat, and vegetables. They have flocks of sheep and goats. They raise horses, horned cattle, and asses. They corral their stock at night in high stone enclosures. They use all their animals for food, but a fatted ass is their favorite dish. They keep fowls. They spin their own wool and weave it. They have a grand frolic at threshing time. The grain in sheaf is taken to a broad, flat rocky place, and thirty or forty horsemen canter and caper about on this threshing floor till the grain is well separated. It is then winnowed by raking the straw and tossing the chaff in the wind. After this, they close the day with a general horse race, after the fashion of our agricultural fairs.

As our diamond hunters are about to people the neighboring country, it is interesting to know that these Zuni Indians are friendly to white men, and that supplies can be had there. The Valley of the Rio Grande is well settled with Mexican farmers and herdsmen. These and the Zunis will make common cause with the miners against the plundering Apaches.

The Zuni Indians never make wars of aggression. They stand on the defensive. But outside Indians fear them because of their superior organization and means of defence. Therefore, their quietude is seldom disturbed.

The well-watered soil is a dark gravelly loam. They have at all times excellent pasture, to the use of which travellers entering the diamond region by the way of Santa Fe and Albuquerque are made welcome, on payment of a moderate charge. The houses of these Zuni villages are well built of stone. They are three stories high; each ascending story recedes, so as to make a terrace in front.

These Zuni Indians are truly devout. Their interior temples and altars, their priesthood and ceremonials bear relationship not remote from ours. Traces of missionary influence are evident, but the leading faith of the Aztec religion has not been changed. It is an error to say they worship the Sun. They worship the Great Spirit who resides in that fitting centre of light, life, and purity, to which are invisibly traceable all earthly blessings, and beyond which even imagination finds no tracings.

To this earth and its brother worlds the Great Spirit is an All-Seeing Eye, omniscient and omnipresent; and though our sight penetrates the Universe and scans ten of millions of star-suns, not one nor all these suns combined stands to us in so intimate and so all-creative and omnipotent relationship as the Sun, which is Father to us alone—and our system knows no other, nor needs to look beyond. We have dogmas less sensible than this revelation of reason to these primitive worshippers of the Most High.

This visible presence promoted devotion unknown to prayer-book worship. Nothing is more touching than the prostrate reverence they pay to the Great Spirit at rise and set of sun. There is a living earnestness in it to us utterly unknown and inconceivable.

They claim descent from the subjects of Montezuma. It will be remembered that the court and the temples of the City of Mexico were found by Cortez rich in gold and precious stones. The sources of gold are known; but where they get the precious stones has been a mystery. It seems probable that the ancestors of the present Zuni Indians were employed by Government in gathering the jewels which were so profuse in Mexico, and on the downfall of Montezuma some remained.

There is such a tradition among them. In the history of Cortez's conquest, we are told that there was a prophecy in their sacred records that pale-faces would invade and conquer them. The Zunis have a tradition resembling it. They quote it with some variation—viz.: that a pale-faced man, with a white, flowing beard, would come from the East, and restore them to a kingdom of refinement and happiness. The tradition intimates that the pale-faces will come, not to take their lands, but to gather stones and minerals; and that the Great Spirit will lead them, by this attraction; that they come and learn the true Deity, and where is the new Home in whose brightness they are to dwell with Him, after their pilgrimage on earth. They are not very communicative about precious stones, but they intimate that the country of rubies and garnets is not far off; that of diamonds is farther. But the range is very extensive, and runs into Chihuahua.

Gearge Catlin, the great Indian traveller, describes some places where he found families of Albino Indians, whose white hair touched the ground. In the principal Zuni village, that toward the east, there are many such families. These Albinoes live among the other Indians; but, while they are treated kindly, they are not held to be equals. Their swarthy companions never intermarry with them, nor do they appear to associate in outdoor work. Their occupation appears to be indoors. Their pink eyes are too weak to stand exposure. Their features and the texture of their hair is like the others; but the color of their hair is milk-white.

This country is the home of the deer and the antelope. Bears abound, and wild turkeys of great size, in the adjacent lands. There are ground squirrels, but no gophers nor prairie dogs were seen. Eagles must abound, for so many as thirty or forty may be seen perched on the outer walls, to which they are tied by thongs of rawhide. The purpose of this is not apparent. It may have some religious significance.

Regarding the range of precious stones, it is distinctly traced, by military exploration, for 150 miles in length, and it is many miles in average breadth. Of this the same authority speaks with assurance. There are, no doubt, like all places, varieties of richness and also barren spots, and in some it will be found that diamonds preponderate, in others, garnets, rubies, emeralds, topaz, agates, amethysts, opals, and sapphires. All are not found in one place, but enough have been found of each kind, and at such distance apart, as to justify the judgment that this upland region of precious stones, like our region of gold and silver, is about to be the wonder of the world.

One of the New Members of the French Assembly.

The most remarkable figure among the new additions to the Assembly is M. Cremieux. He has been so long before the public that his appearance in the Versailles Assembly is another link between it and the old time. M. Cremieux is even older than M. Thiers, having been born in 1796, and, as long as the present generation can recollect, he has been a public man—first, as a bold, clever, eloquent advocate, then as a politician of what would now be called the Moderate Republican school. In the latter character he entered the Government of 1848 as Minister of Justice, after having made an attempt to save the Monarchy by inducing the Chamber to accept the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans. It is not likely that at the age of 76 he is a very extreme demagogue, but he was associated with the Committee of National Defence two years ago, and it is as one of the advanced party that he has been elected in Algeria. It is probable that, after paying a tribute to his constituents and his party by making a Radical speech or two, he will content himself with supporting his contemporary, M. Thiers, and the Republic as it exists.

—The Rev. James Rowland, for thirty-six years pastor of the Congregational Church at Henley-on-Thames, was the other day found dead sitting in his chair in his study.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOSTON SUFFERERS!

The Citizens of Chicago have a chance to quickly respond to the Boston Sufferers, and partially reciprocate the generous help furnished us in our hour of need.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Tuesday Afternoon, at 2 O'Clock,

Will be given a complete representation of the famous

BLACK CROOK Spectacle

At Regular Theatrical Prices, and the entire gross receipts of the entertainment will be

Telegraphed to Boston, at 5 p. m.,

Under the direction of Mayor Medill.

As the Meech Bros. kindly furnish the right of the piece, with the use of all the paraphernalia connected with the same, and as

Every Member of the Organization, and Every Member of the Stock Company

Have volunteered their services, every cent received will be sent direct to

THE BOSTON SUFFERERS BY TELEGRAPH.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

Two Grand Concerts AND ONE MATINEE

Will be given by the

PATTI-MARIO TROUPE.

FIRST CONCERT:

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, THURSDAY NIGHT.

SECOND CONCERT:

Union Park Cong'nal Church, FRIDAY NIGHT.

GRAND MATINEE:

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

Sale of seats at the following places:

FOR THE SOUTH SIDE.

Carpenter & Sheldon's, 958 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's, Madison and State-sts.

FOR THE WEST SIDE.

West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

The following members of this extraordinary combination will ALL appear at each concert: CARLOTTA PATTI, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, TERESA CARRENO, SIG. MARIO, EMILE SAURET, SIG. SCHOLARA, SIG. MARZO, Accompanist.

THE SCALE OF PRICES:

Single Reserved Seats ... $2.00
Reserved seats for Lady and Gentleman ... 5.00
Reserved seat for matinee ... 1.50

STANDARD HALL,

Late Michigan-av. Theatre—entrance on Thirteenth-st.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1872,

Amateur Performance for the Benefit of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

When will be presented the beautiful Robertsonian Comedy of

CASTE!

The characters to be sustained by some of the leading amateurs of this city.

ADMISSION, - - - - $1.00.

Tickets can be procured at the following places:
Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.
Geo. S. Thurber, 983 State-st.
Bliss & Sharp, cor. Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.
Giles Bros., West Madison-st.
Roddin & Hamilton, cor. State and Twentieth-sts.
J. H. Patterson, cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

UNION PARK CONGR'L CHURCH.

Emily Faithfull,

The great English lecturer and philanthropist, will lecture at the

Union Park Congregat'l Church, To-Night,

Upon the topic with which her whole life has made her familiar,

"THE TOILING ENGLISH MASSES."

Tickets, 50c and 75c. For sale at Emerson & Stott's, 239 West Madison-st., and Horton Bros., 637 West Lake-st.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers Star Lecture Course.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-street, between State and Dearborn.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MAGGIE MITCHELL!

IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,

FANCHON.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MAGGIE MITCHELL.

NEXT WEEK—PEARL OF SAVOY.

The Illinois Central HYDE PARK TRAIN will leave Hyde Park at 7:00, stopping at Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-second, and Fifteenth-sts., Park-Row, and Madison-st. Returning, will leave immediately after the performance from the foot of Madison-st., stopping at all the above stations.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.

MONDAY, Nov. 11, and during the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, positively last week of the great

ABBOTT-KIRALFY TROUPE.

An immense performance. Two grand Pantomimes every night.

The Italian Brigands and Humpty Dumpty!

With all the grand features, BALLETS, TABLEAUX, etc., etc. See small bills.

Monday, Nov. 18, the first appearance in this city of the celebrated artists JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC and Miss ALICE HARRISON, in their original play of "SCHNEIDER," supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from Aiken's Theatre.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN ... Lessees and Managers.

REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

15, 25, AND 50 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.

TO-NIGHT, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the brilliant and dashing protean character vocalist,

MISS BLANCHE SELWYN!

The celebrated Irish vocalist and dancer,

JOHN T. KELLY!

The pleasing Ethiopian eccentrist,

ALF. McDOWELL!

THE GREAT ROMMELLIS, WALTER AND MORTON!

The artistic star premier danseuse,

MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG!

Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, Miss Minnie Gray, Billy Barry, C. A. Gardner, Pete Lee, and the COMEDY ALLIANCE in a choice olio, concluding with the new Comedy entitled

THE FLORIDA BELLE!!!

NIXON'S.

Monday, Nov. 11—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. Second and last week.

Georgia Minstrels

ORIGINAL SLAVE TROUPE.

New features, new acts, new songs, new dances. Entire change of programme. New and original scenes of Plantation Life.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

THE ONLY

GEO. L. FOX,

the famous Clown, and all his followers, in his famous Pantomime,

Humpty Dumpty.

Hear the Cats. See the Martens. Admire the Wilsons. Matchless Artists. Unprecedented Wonders.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great hit of the laughable burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. The Abyssinian Beast, TOMMY. First week of ELECTED TO OFFICE. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Note—Dummy trains will leave Twenty-second-st. at 7½ p. m. and Monroe-st. at 10 p. m., for the accommodation of our patrons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last Week! Last Chance to see the Grand Spectacular Drama.

BLACK CROOK — BLACK CROOK! — BLACK CROOK

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:30 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:00 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:30 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	5:20 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:20 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*3:00 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:00 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 108 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	...	9:40 a. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†9:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Morse, Loomis & Co., was dissolved, and expired by limitation Dec. 1, 1871.

CHAS. A. MORSE,
SILAS W. LOOMIS,
C. W. FREELAND, BEARD & CO.
FREELAND, BEARD & RICHARDSON.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. N. Smart & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1872. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to Franklin Denison, Esq., at his office, No. 18 Bryan Block.

N. B. TAYLOR,
R. A. STOCKDALE.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

No. 186 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes.

DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.

DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.

DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.

DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.

The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is conceded by all to be of first importance and a blessing to the afflicted, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can call, and receive the most scientific and skilful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of medicine, both from American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country for treatment.

Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, and the finest in Chicago. No one is ever seen but the Doctor. His Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 419 South Clark-st., corner of Polk, cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Scirrhous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all diseases of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Treatise, describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail......$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Aid for Boston: Meeting of Citizens at the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—Home Insurance Company—The County Board—Our Equine Patients—The Law Courts—General News Items.
THIRD PAGE—Condition of the Insurance Companies—Relief and Aid Society—The City in Brief—Governor Koerner; How He has Fulfilled His Trust as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Illinois Election Returns—The Zuni Villages—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Boston's Recuperative Power; Our Fire Apparatus—Current News Items—Advertisements.
FIFTH PAGE—Common Council: Precautionary Measures Against Fire in Our Uninsured City—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Arkansas Bandit—General Lafayette's Watch—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Further Particulars of the Boston Calamity: Losses, Insurance, Etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 12, 1872.

The right of way into Chicago has been given by the Common Council to the Canada Southern and Chicago and Illinois River Railroads.

The Common Council have finally passed the ordinance for the purchase of what is known as the Walker lot, on which water works are to be erected for the West Side.

Houses are rapidly reappearing in the streets of Chicago. Nearly all the stage companies will fully resume travel to-day; the cars are still dependent upon their dummies. Only 142 deaths have occurred so far. This slight mortality, and the speedy recovery of the suffering horses have banished the apprehension that the ill effects of the attack might be felt through the winter.

High mansard roofs served as distributing reservoirs for the flames at the Boston fire, and are believed to have cost that city $25,000,000. New York has the good sense and the good fortune to learn a lesson from this experience of others, and through her Common Council, yesterday, forbade any further erection of Mansard roofs unless built of fire-proof materials.

Mayor Medill, in view of the possibility of another conflagration in this city, and the insecure condition of insurance, recommended the Common Council, last night, to purchase fourteen large Babcock engines, and four of the portable engines for each Police Station, to order the construction of a tower with an alarm bell, to add 75 or 100 policemen to the present force, and to sink a well at the end of each street running to the river.

Boston finds it necessary, as Chicago did, to reinforce her police with the military. Fifteen hundred soldiers are in the streets aiding in the preservation of order and property threatened by the spirit of mad license which great calamity always excites among the abandoned classes. An additional reason for this precaution is the irruption of New York roughs, who are pouring into Boston by the car load.

The advices received from the insurance companies involved in the Boston fire are, on the whole, of a cheering character. Their losses are very small when measured by the extent and magnitude of the conflagration. Very few, if any, of the companies doing business here (except Boston ones) will be obliged to succumb. The ability of the companies to confront future fires is, however, impaired to the precise extent of their Boston losses. It may be assumed, therefore, that insurance, even in sound companies, is worth rather less than before, although rates may be advanced. There is no help for this, except the subscription of new capital.

The financial disasters resulting from the Boston fire have been less marked than those following the Chicago fire. Stocks opened at an average decline of 5 per cent, but soon recovered one-half of the depreciation, while the scenes of panic terror on the New York Stock Exchange were insignificant, as compared with those witnessed one year and one month ago. The intervention of Sunday has probably contributed to modify the feeling, while the fact that the loss is considerably less than ours, and the smitten community more able to bear it, has contributed even more to prevent a stampede.

The Chicago money market exhibited no agitation in consequence of the Boston fire. There was a slight disposition to panic in the grain markets early yesterday morning, but no other branch of trade was affected. The decline in Government bonds from the prices of Saturday was an average of less than 1 per cent. Prices of railway stocks, however, have been inflated for a month past, and any unfavorable event would have taken the wind out. The average decline of the leading speculative stocks, at the first call yesterday morning, was nearly 10 per cent, but by 2 o'clock there was a general recovery, so that the average decline from Saturday's prices was not over 4 per cent.

We print elsewhere in this issue a letter from ex-Governor Koerner in reply to certain charges made against him by Mr. R. P. Morgan, Jr., one of his associates on the Railway and Warehouse Commission. Governor Koerner fails to find any tangible charges in Morgan's publication, but indignantly repels the insinuation that he had been more favorable to the railroads in the discharge of his duty as Commissioner than he should have been. Governor Koerner also animadverts severely upon the circumstance that a gentleman, with whom he had been intimately associated so long, should have published such statements as Mr. Morgan made, immediately before the election, and when he had no means of replying to them in time to counteract their influence upon the people.

Our commercial columns yesterday contained the astounding announcement that George Armour & Co., who recently assumed the liabilities of the late grain warehouse firm of Munn & Scott, have been obliged to buy up paper to the extent of 40,000 bushels of wheat, and not less than 175,000 bushels of corn; that being the excess of paper over the amount of grain in the elevators. It is stated that Munn & Scott admitted a liability for promises for 20,000 bushels of wheat, and 300,000 bushels of corn; and even those large amounts were far short of the actual deficits. Even with all this, the incoming firm has felt itself justified in repudiating several receipts issued by Munn & Scott, and in cautioning the public against the negotiation of other receipts issued by Munn & Scott, but not countersigned by them. The exhibit is a most lamentable one, and shows in a glaring light the evils made possible under the old *regime*, which recent legislation is intended to prevent in the future. After all, it is consoling to know that the one rotten spot in our warehouse system has been eradicated with so little injury to the grain-dealing public.

At the time of the Chicago fire, it was quite a common practice among certain clergymen to attribute the destruction of our city to a visitation of Divine Providence upon us for our manifold sins and transgressions. It now devolves upon these same clergymen to explain how it is that Boston, which has always had the reputation of being a good city, has just experienced a fiery visitation almost as terrible as ours. If Chicago, being a wicked city, was punished, why was Boston, being a good city, punished in the same manner? There is a little inconsistency in cause and effect, which these clergymen should clear up. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who always has a happy way of looking at things from a common-sense point of view, in his sermon on Sunday, scouted at the idea of a Divine visitation of wrath, and lay the blame on the narrow, crooked streets and Mansard roofs. This is the view which most people will take of it, but it does not relieve us from the odium which these clergymen have thrown upon us. If they are convinced now that they are mistaken, or if they have any method of explaining this apparent conflict in the dispensation of Divine justice, they should at once relieve us.

The merchants and business men of Chicago, at their meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, gave evidence of their heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers by the Boston conflagration in a manner which cannot fail, we think, to prove as grateful to them as the munificent generosity of Boston was to us in our own calamity. One hundred thousand dollars of the funds heretofore contributed for the relief of Chicago were transferred by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the sufferers in Boston, and, in addition, our own citizens subscribed about fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose. Out of what remains to us from the wreck and ashes of our own disaster, we are raising a fund, every dollar of which is salted by the tears of our own suffering. What may be the future extent of these efforts will depend, doubtless, on what may seem to be the opportunity for true and practical relief. At all events, we have tried to speak in golden syllables a few true words of sympathy, and cheer to one of the noblest cities in the world in return for the more than generous kindness manifested by her citizens toward us a year ago.

The Chicago produce markets were weak yesterday, and most of them were dull, owing to pressure to sell, due to fears that the money market will be rendered stringent and insurance unsettled by the Boston fire. Mess pork was dull and easier, at $15.00 for old; $13.75@14.00 for new, and $12.40@12.50 for do seller December or seller March. Lard was dull and easier at 7⅞@7⅝c for cash or seller December, and 7⅞@7⅞c seller March. Meats were more active, but a shade easier, part salted being quoted at 4¼c for shoulders, 7@7¼c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Highwines were more active and firm, closing at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, and 1½c lower, at 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat, to Buffalo. Flour was moderately active, and easier. Wheat was less active, and 4@4½c lower, closing firm at $1.02⅝ seller the month, and $1.03⅜ seller December. Corn was dull, and ½c lower, closing at 31⅛ seller the month, and 31c seller December. Oats were dull and 2c lower, closing at 20@20¼c seller the month, and 21@21¼c seller November. Rye was dull and 1@2c lower, closing at 51@52c. Barley was dull, and declined 1c, closing at 59c for No. 2, and 48c for No. 3. The hog market was dull and weak for all grades save choice heavy, which were in demand at full rates. There was little doing in the cattle and sheep markets, and prices were nominally unchanged.

BOSTON'S RECUPERATIVE POWER.

More careful estimates than could be made while the fire was raging in our sister city now reduce the losses to eighty or one hundred millions. Of this sum a moderate portion will fall on the insurance companies, and a very considerable part will be borne by wealthy estates, like the Sears estate, and the Everett estate, which will still be left with millions after deducting all their losses. A statement furnished by the New York insurance companies shows that thirty-eight New York companies have risks in Boston amounting to $57,789,553; twenty-two companies in other States have insurance in Boston amounting to $85,415,811, and six foreign companies have risks amounting to $26,228,362. The list is incomplete, but tends to show that the total amount of risks held by all companies in Boston must be nearly two hundred millions, of which thirty millions perhaps will fall within the burned district. The insurance losses are lessened by the fact that the heavier losers had practised what is absurdly styled "insuring themselves."

If the total loss in Boston foots up at $90,000,000, and the insurance companies pay from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, as is probable, there is no reason to regard the destruction of the remaining sum of $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 as any permanent blow to the prosperity of that city. The net loss will be about half that of Chicago in our great fire, and it will fall upon a community averaging three times as much wealth *per capita* as our own. Boston is the wealthiest city in the United States in proportion to population, excepting, perhaps, Providence. Its loss, relatively to its resources, is about one-sixth as great as our own, and from this loss it will rise in triumph, restoring its burned district to more than its former grandeur and utility, without the necessity of borrowing abroad a single dollar of capital. Its banks, hotels, churches, public buildings and records, schools, manufactures, retail trade, residence property, and nearly all its ordinary means of industry and enjoyment, are undisturbed. But little more than certain lines of its wholesale trade are impaired, and these will be promptly restored. While the losses occur in the portion of the city in which the totals loom up largest, they render very few people homeless, they bankrupt comparatively few small traders, and, so far as inconvenience may visit the laboring class, they will soon be forgotten in the increased wages which will result from the expenditure of forty or fifty millions in rebuilding the burnt district, and of a like further sum in restoring the destroyed goods, a large portion of which were of New England manufacture.

In all these particulars Chicago was at a disadvantage, compared with Boston, which even the late appalling calamity will but feebly aid the latter to appreciate. We had lost our public records, and therein nearly all the evidences of title to all the lands, not only in the burned district but outside of it. We had 60,000 homeless poor, not a few of whom had been accustomed to homes of luxury and lives of ease. The area burned over was twenty-nine times as great as that burned in Boston, and, though much of it was not compactly occupied, yet it was all occupied by something. About three hundred acres of our business district would compare somewhat favorably in compactness, and in the permanence and durability of our buildings, with the hundred acres burned in Boston, though no portion of our city had so narrow streets, or so generally high structures. Even prior to the fire we had been large borrowers of foreign capital, while Boston even after rebuilding, will be a large lender of capital to other cities and sections. Our public buildings, more than half our churches, nearly all our hotels, all our wholesale houses of every kind, all our banks, insurance companies, newspapers, railroad depots, and commercial houses generally, were burned out, and over more than a third of our city, including the very heart of it. Nothing was left but pavements, and pluck. Boston has had a severe fire, but we heartily congratulate the "Hub" on being spared from a calamity that can rival our own of last year. Yet we already begin to see, in the rebuilding of Chicago, the rise of a city more uniformly elegant, commodious, imposing, and agreeable as a place of business and of residence, than could ever have occupied this site but for the fire. We have not yet reached the point where the fire appears essential to our prosperity, or even a blessing of any sort in disguise. Yet we do perceive that, at a day not distant, our city will be a far nobler one, architecturally, than it could have been without the fire.

But, while we have been compelled to plunge deeply into debt to restore our position, Boston can call in the capital necessary for her wants by selling some of her Government, railway, and State bonds. The sixty or seventy millions will come to her on the street the moment she asks for it. Her great publishing houses, newspapers, hotels, public buildings, record offices, banks and two-thirds of her mercantile houses are untouched. She has no reason, therefore, for despair, and will not feel bowed by her disaster. She will do well to wipe out some of her crooked lanes and cow-paths, throw their space into a few broader streets, and rebuild her burned district with fire-proof buildings. Let her abjure all wooden roofs and all Mansards, all wooden floors, partitions, beams, girders, and supports of every kind. Let her make her buildings actually fire-proof by using in their construction the very minimum of combustible matter,—iron, slate, tile roofs, tile floors, and iron ceilings and supports. Rebuilt in this style, Boston would, in a few years, gravely doubt whether her great fire was a disaster, or whether it was an indispensable condition to the needed improvement of the city.

OUR FIRE APPARATUS.

It is possible that most of the people of Chicago have regarded the fire of a year ago as one of those extraordinary events that could not be repeated in a thousand years, but the fire in Boston shows that it is liable to happen at any time. It will hardly be assumed that there was anything supernatural in either the Chicago or Boston fires; and, as these fires were the natural result of the violation of plain and well-understood laws, it becomes a question how much, if anything, we are better able now to contend against such a fire, than we were a year ago. Then we had an inefficient and demoralized fire brigade; then there was an insufficiency of fire apparatus, and of men to work it; there was a shocking want of hose, suitable for the purpose. We had a supply of water dependent upon the undisturbed operation of a single pump. We had a city built of wooden buildings, or where there were stone, iron, or brick exterior walls. The interiors were all wood, and, in a majority of cases, the structures were surmounted by lumber yards in the shape of Mansard roofs. How much better are we situated to-day? In those districts to the south and southwest, and north and northwest, the number of wooden buildings is greater than it was on the 1st of October, 1871. We have put up an increased number of iron, stone, and brick buildings, but we have not changed their interiors. Ninety per cent of all these buildings are entirely wooden, except a shell or veneering of brick or stone on the outside, pinned to wood, and, in case of fire, certain to fall with it. We have a better organized, but wholly inadequate Fire Department. The apparatus and the hose might be doubled in number, and yet be inadequate for any serious fire. We have a police force which is numerically too small, and which, therefore, leaves the city at night but poorly protected. Our water-supply has not been increased.

On the 8th of October, 1871, the property which next day was destroyed was supposed to be covered by $100,000,000 of insurance, of which about one-half was realized. That fire carried down an immense amount of insurance capital. Those who survived came forth with reduced ability to meet subsequent calamities. The Boston fire will unquestionably carry down many New England companies that outlived the Chicago fire, but how will it leave those who are able to meet this additional heavy loss? Should a third fire occur, destroying fifty millions of insured property, how much would insurance then be worth? How much is insurance worth when it is known that the next great fire may break every large American company left standing by the Boston fire? However secure each person may feel in case of a fire of small extent, we are practically, in case of a large conflagration, as much without insurance as we were the day after the October fire of 1871. The insurance we had on last Saturday has ceased to be of any value in case of another large fire, and such a fire is shown to be not an impossible event.

We should resort, therefore, to such precautionary measures as will supply some of these deficiencies. A quarter of a million of dollars expended annually in precautions against fire, is better than three times that amount expended in insurance premiums at this time. We want our Fire Department recruited by a large number of additional engines; we want an additional supply of good hose, equal to the increased service. Instead of one Babcock apparatus on wheels, we want a dozen, to be placed where they can be used to extinguish incipient fires. We want at least one hundred additional night patrolmen, uniting the functions of policemen and auxiliary firemen. We want a dozen more practical men as fire-wardens, to thoroughly inspect every building where there are engines, boilers, machinery, and inflammable material. We want every police station supplied with fire extinguishers, that, upon the first alarm, they may be employed. Until we can duplicate our water supply, we should make use of such facilities as are at hand. Wells connected with the river can be sunk at all the street crossings for half a dozen blocks east, west, and north of the river and its branches, and an unfailing supply of water thus maintained for the fire apparatus. In short, we must become our own insurers to the extent of adopting every precaution to prevent fire, and to arrest it at the beginning.

True, the city has no money, but this is a pressing emergency. Our want of means has left the municipal authorities unable to put the Fire or Police Department in efficient order. The failure of a large number of our richest men, bankers, and real estate owners, to pay their taxes has crippled the public authorities. But the City Government must meet the emergency. The season of fires is now upon us, and we must not sit down expecting Providence to prevent fires when we can do so much to avert them ourselves.

POLITICAL.

Returns are coming in more favorable to James Black, the Temperance candidate for President, than to O'Conor, the Bourbon-straight candidate.

—At the close of the year, and practically even now, the Government of New York City is in the hands of the supporters of the National Administration.

—It is formally announced, as if by authority, that Governor Boutwell will not remain in the Cabinet after the 4th of next March, and that he will be a candidate for Mr. Wilson's place in the United States Senate.

—Frank Bird, for Governor, ran ahead of Greeley in Massachusetts, and the threat of the "Young Democracy" to give him a liberal scratching amounted to nothing.

—In spite of that audience at the White House, Colonel Forney is still nervous and unhappy in his mind. Witness the following paragraph:

If there is anything of which General Grant has a horror it is cheating in elections. With his just and impartial mind he cannot close his eyes to the fact that in our recent contest fraud reigned paramount. Fraud was King, and he will reject with ineffable scorn the idea that his name should have been used for the apology of corruption in elections; and yet the men who perpetrated these frauds will come in and demand rewards for their perfidy.

—It is currently reported in Cincinnati that Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, is getting ready to run a Municipal Reform canvass in the spring. Mr. Charles Thomas is his candidate for Mayor.

—The Springfield *Republican* says:

Henry Ward Beecher lately notified General Grant and friends that he should indulge in great plainness of speech on certain points after the election. The election is over, Brother Beecher.

—"The Republican party," says Senator Anthony, "with its increased power accepts the corresponding responsibility." That is a word the better class of Republicans cannot hear too often just now, or ponder too seriously—*responsibility*. It means a great deal to them, and to the country.

—John P. Jones, the San Francisco operator in the Comstock lode and Nevada politics, is conceded to have made sure his election to the United States Senate, *vice* Jim Nye. It cost him a trifle over $300,000.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* (Grant) thinks Frank Blair will have not a few competitors for the seat he holds in the Senate, and names as such Colonel William H. Hatch, of Hannibal, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas C. Reynolds. The *Democrat* says Gratz Brown is on the side of Blair, and Schurz against him.

—It is doubtless idle to talk of beating Conkling in the next Legislature of New York, and yet many paragraphs in Grant newspapers point to ex-Governor Morgan as a favorite for Senatorial honors. Conkling will be eligible to a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court after the next 4th of March, and Governor Morgan may not have long to wait.

—Theodore Gibbs, one of the Grant Congressmen elected in Tennessee is the "Frank Lumbard" of his district. He sung his way to an election.

—Lewis Hayden, an "ex-slave," who helped "Shadrack" on his way to Canada in the days of the Fugitive Slave law, and who is employed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Boston, is elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for the aristocratic State House ward.

—The New Bedford *Mercury* relates a little parable—with a political application—about a ship-owner, who, when his whaler, the Eliza Jane, came in "clean," complacently remarked: "Well, well, it isn't so bad after all; she has her casks ready for another voyage!"

—The Democracy beat the Whig party for twenty years. That party then changed its name to Republican, and has been in the ascendency for the last twelve years. The old whigs did not believe that a name should stand in the way of success. Ideas are what men should fight for, and not names.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Shirt Manufacture.

A neatly-fitting shirt with an immaculate bosom is a possession which gives the wearer a feeling of confidence in public places, no matter what size his boots may be. Porter & Hoyt, in one of the elegant stores in McVicker's Theatre, have reduced shirt making to a science, and guarantee their patrons excellent goods, an admirable fit, and perfect satisfaction, and have no doubt that a trial will convince the most skeptical.

Centenary Church Sociable

will transpire this (Tuesday) evening, from 7:30 to 10:30, in the very pleasant parlors of this Church. The pastor, Dr. Fowler, moving to Evanston, his new field of labor, his friends will be pleased to enjoy this social hour with him.

—The Marquis of Westminster has been furnishing his London house with a ceiling of Spanish mahogany, two feet thick, and elaborately carved, together with a cornice of polished ebony, three feet wide, costing a trifle of $110,000.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Co.,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Capital and Surplus,
$350,000.

This Company had no agency in Boston, and is not hurt by the Great Conflagration.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Agent,
188 and 190 Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.
The old established and reliable Insurance Agency of
ARTHUR C. DUCAT:

HOME
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
ORGANIZED, 1853.
Cash Capital, - - $2,500,000.00.
Total Assets, - - 4,250,000.00.

CITIZENS'
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
ORGANIZED, 1836.
Cash Capital, - - $300,000.00
Total Assets, - - 750,500.00

HOWARD
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
ORGANIZED, 1825.
Cash Capital, - - $500,000.00.
Total Assets, - - 700,000.00.

MANHATTAN FIRE
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
ORGANIZED 1872.
Cash Capital, - - $250,000.00.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
ORGANIZED 1838.
Cash Capital, - - $200,000.00.
Total Assets, - - 300,000.00.

Providence Washington
INS. CO. OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
ORGANIZED, 1799.
Cash Capital, - - $200,000.00.

Policies issued on good property, as heretofore, at Office, corner Market and Madison streets, over Union National Bank.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED:

"The Boston losses of the Home does not exceed One Million of Dollars. With present assets, no stronger Company on the Continent."
A. F. WILLMEARTH,
Vice-President Home Insurance Company, of New York.

"Howard does not lose a dollar in Boston."
HENRY A. OAKLEY,
President Howard Insurance Company, of New York.

"With Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Assets, we shall lose Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand by the Boston Fire, and are ready for all good business that offers."
E. A. WALTON,
Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, of New York.

"Manhattan is all right. Go ahead with business."
A. J. SMITH,
President Manhattan Fire insurance Company, of New York.

"Loss at Boston, One Hundred and Forty Thousand. We have the necessary amount to fill up capital. We are now doing business."
NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.

"Our Boston losses do not equal half our assets."
JOHN KINGSBURY,
President Providence Washington Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York: "Assets, Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars. Boston losses, only Thirty Thousand Dollars."
A. J. SMITH,
President Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Insurance

Treadway & Jewell,
Agents Lycoming Insurance Co.:
Muncy, Penn.
No Losses to Lycoming at Boston.
J. W. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Managers East. Dept.

Despatch received 9:30 a. m.. Nov. 11, 1872.
TREADWAY & JEWELL, Agents.

Treadway & Jewell,
Agents German Ins. Co., Erie. Penn., No. 75 South Canal-st, Chicago, Ill.:
German all right. Loss very light.
M. SCHLANDECKER,
President.

Despatch received 9:45 a. m., Nov. 11, 1872.
TREADWAY & JEWELL, Agents.

Treadway & Jewell,
Agents Penn Fire Ins. Co. of Pennsylvania:
Loss $23.000. Company all right. Go ahead.
CHAS. H. STOKES.
President.

Despatch received Nov. 11, 4:15 p.m.

HAMBURG-BREMEN
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Losses in Boston small. We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile and Dwelling Risks.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.
HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITKOWSKY.

INSURANCE.

THE TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO.
Office, 25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce,
LA SALLE-ST.

Cash Capital, - - - - $500,000,
Invested in Registered Bonds of the United States.

Nov. 1, 1872, Surplus over $100,000,
From which its Boston Losses will be paid promptly.

No other similar institution has ever been organized with a full paid Capital, invested in Registered Bonds, of its own Government, based upon the prosperity of the whole nation.

OFFICERS:
B. P. Hutchinson, Pres't. S. A. Kent, Vice Pres't. Wm. E. Rollo, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
B. P. Hutchinson. C. J. Blair. S. A. Kent. Charles B. Pope. Asa Dow. E. B. Stevens. C. B. Culver. A. S. Burt. J. W. Preston. S. H. McCrea. William E. Doggett. H. F. Murphy. William Dickenson. George Ellison. Robert Warren. J. M. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y. Nathan Corwith. John Buckingham. T. L. Parker. Charles Comstock. W. D. Houghteling. H. C. Ranney. Marshall Field. H. A. Hurlbut. E. A. Kent, New York. John Tyrrell. Charles P. Kellogg. G. W. Champlin. W. H. Murray. M. N. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y. J. K. Fisher. Howard Priestly.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Of Toronto, Canada.

Capital and Assets $1,000,000, $200,000 of which has been deposited with the State Auditor at Springfield, this State, as per advices received from the Hon. C. E. Lippincott.

WM. E. ROLLO, Agent,
25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICE WESTERN DEPARTMENT
Girard Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

By telegram received this morning from the Secretary of the Girard, I am informed that its Boston losses are small, and that its responsibility will not be affected thereby.

WM. E. ROLLO,
Local and General Agent, 25 and 27 Chamber of Commerce.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

The following telegram was received yesterday (Monday):

New York, Nov. 11, 9:50 a.m.
David Beveridge, Adj't'r, care Jas. B. Floyd, Agent, Chicago, Ill.:

"Our Boston losses will not exceed One Million Dollars ($1,000,000), and will be paid as promptly as were our Chicago losses.
(Signed) A. STODDART,
Gen'l Agent.

Reliable Insurance
Will continue to be furnished by
JAMES B. FLOYD,
168 LaSalle-st.,
Bryan Block.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
NO. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - $2,500,000
Assets, 1st July, 1872, - - $4,393,564
Liabilities, - - - - - $174,008

Abstract of the
Thirty-Eighth Semi-Annual Statement,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1872.

Assets:

Cash, in Bank		[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $4,729,500		[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $79,015)		[illegible]
UNITED STATES STOCKS:		
$164,000 6 per cent B'ds 1881, market value	$188,805.60	
150,000 Currency 6s, market value	172,500.00	
750,000 5-20 Bonds of 1864, market value	[illegible]	
436,000 5-20 Bonds 1865 (new) value	[illegible]	[illegible]
STATE BONDS, VIZ.:		
$20,000 Tennessee Bonds	$14,900.00	
10,000 Alabama Bonds	9,000.00	
20,000 South Carolina Bonds	7,500.00	[illegible]
Interest due on 1st July, 1872		[illegible]
Balance in hand of Agents		[illegible]
Bills receivable		[illegible]
Salvages, and other miscellaneous items		[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office		[illegible]
Total		$4,393,56[illegible]

Liabilities:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, 1872 $174,0[illegible]

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

A. C. DUCAT, AGENT,
Corner Madison and Market-sts, Chicago.

The following despatch has been received from the Home:

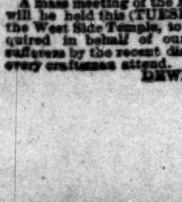
TO GENERAL ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Chicago: Home's losses will not exceed one million; with present assets there is no stronger Company on the Continent.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH,
Vice President Home Ins. Co. of New York.

MASONIC.

MASONIC.

A mass meeting of the Masonic Fraternity of this city will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the West Side Temple, to take such action as may be required in behalf of our brethren in Boston, who are sufferers by the recent disastrous fire in that city. Let every craftsman attend.
DEWITT C. CREGIER, P. G. M.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON[illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Highly Important Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Evening.

The Relief and Aid Society Requested to Donate $100,000 to the Boston Sufferers.

Measures Suggested by the Mayor for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires.

More Large Babcock's, More Firemen, and a Better Water Supply Required at Once.

The Ordinance for the Purchase of the West Side Water Works Lot Adopted.

Order Passed for the Admission of Additional Railroads Into the City.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening. Ald. Daggy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McGennies, Thompson, Daggy, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCarney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman[illegible]

SYMPATHY WITH BOSTON.

Ald. Otis presented the following:

WHEREAS, At the time of the great disaster [illegible] city, in the destruction of a large portion [illegible] fire on Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, the City of Boston [illegible] through her Common Council, the sum of $10[illegible] the aid of our stricken city, and its then suff[illegible] habitants; and

WHEREAS, By the action of the Mayor of [illegible] this donation, with others, amounting to sev[illegible] ions of dollars, was turned over to the Chica[illegible] and Aid Society, as the agent of the city, [illegible] for distribution; and

WHEREAS, There remains of the magnificen[illegible] of the world towards our citizens at least half [illegible] of dollars, after relieving all the necessitie[illegible] suffering citizens, which sum, or a large part [illegible] is still in the hands of the Chicago Relief [illegible] Society; and,

WHEREAS, A calamity as great and appalling [illegible] which our city suffered last year, has now bef[illegible] city of Boston, in the destruction of a large p[illegible] the city by fire; and,

WHEREAS, This Common Council finds itself [illegible] by the City Charter from making any appro[illegible] from the city treasury, but deems it its du[illegible] least in part, return the noble charity extende[illegible] city of Boston to us in the hour of our ex[illegible] therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City of Chicago, through [illegible] mon Council, extends the heartfelt sympat[illegible] citizens to the inhabitants of the city of Bost[illegible] affliction which has visited them.

Resolved, That our citizens are requested [illegible] all the aid they can, by contributing to the [illegible] those who so nobly remembered us in the hou[illegible] adversity.

Resolved, That the Chicago Relief and Aid [illegible] are hereby requested to appropriate out of [illegible] relief money in its hands, and immediately re[illegible] 000 to the City of Boston, for the relief of tha[illegible] its suffering inhabitants.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Bailey moved to refer to the Co[illegible] on Finance.

Ald. Otis explained that the money ca[illegible] the Relief and Aid Society, and that [illegible] only returning to Boston a part of wh[illegible] given.

Ald. Gill said a motion to refer wa[illegible] order; it would require a vote of the Cou[illegible] hoped no one would insist on reference. T[illegible] lution appropriated nothing; it simply [illegible] some money. It was the very least the[illegible] do. The Boston Council had voted [illegible] There should be nothing to show that th[illegible] any opposition to the resolution.

Ald. Holden insisted that any two ob[illegible] would send it to a Committee. It might [illegible] well to talk about ministering to Bost[illegible] they had no right to take $100,000 fr[illegible] most sacred fund. It had been given f[illegible] the purpose—to relieve suffering here. [illegible] not right to so far disregard it as to s[illegible] sum to Boston at present. He would f[illegible] donation of that sum, or more, by the [illegible] would be a noble thing to do. There [illegible] no more suffering here, but that was no[illegible] tained. The sacred trust should be admi[illegible] for the purpose for which it was sent her[illegible]

Ald. Bateham said the Finance Co[illegible] agreed with the resolution, and the Relief [illegible] had agreed to send the money.

Ald. Gill insisted the resolution could [illegible] referred on the motion of any two Alder[illegible] the Chair decided otherwise, he should a[illegible]

Ald. Woodman regretted the turn thi[illegible] taken. At the meeting on 'Change there [illegible] objection to the resolution, and they [illegible] contributed $75,000. It was small busi[illegible] object.

Ald. Holden thought they should wai[illegible] if they would take the money.

Ald. Woodman did not think they wou[illegible] it, but for the feeling of the thing he [illegible] they should offer it.

Ald. Bailey withdrew his motion.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out th[illegible] "not less."

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution was adopted unanimous[illegible]

THE SOUTH SIDE HAY MARKET.

Ald. Stone offered a resolution, order[illegible] Comptroller to pay out of any unexpende[illegible] the sum of $2,000 for fitting up and pu[illegible] condition for public use the South S[illegible] Market, the money being expended un[illegible] direction of the Mayor and Comptroller.

It was adopted.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHICAGO FIRE[illegible]

The following communication from the [illegible] was then read:

GENTLEMEN: The devastating fire in Bos[illegible] terday, has necessarily ruined many insuran[illegible] panies, and crippled many others, on whom th[illegible] erty-owners of this city have been relying for [illegible] against fire. The effect of that calamity, an[illegible] other injurious consequences, is to leave th[illegible] of this city substantially without protection [illegible] fire by insurance for some time to [illegible] The Chicago fire wiped out, or seriously imp[illegible] long list of companies, and annihilated, with [illegible] ceptions, all the home and local companies [illegible] now comes the Boston conflagration, to comp[illegible] ruin of the greater part of what the Chicago [illegible] solvent. Under these circumstances, our citi[illegible] very properly look to the Municipal Governm[illegible] the prompt adoption of extraordinary sa[illegible] and precautions against fire, and the most [illegible] and comprehensive measures for the suppre[illegible] the same when they break out. The city fo[illegible] must insure itself. To this end, I respectf[illegible] commend prompt and favorable action on th[illegible] ing measures, which the Finance Committee, C[illegible] ler, Corporation Counsel and Police and Fire [illegible] sioners, have given their approval, viz.:

First—That fourteen Babcock Extingui[illegible] large size be immediately purchased, and di[illegible] among the fourteen police stations in the c[illegible] competent fireman under the control of the [illegible] partment, together with the available police [illegible] ways at or near the police station, can handle [illegible] these machines very easily without the aid [illegible] power, and take it to fires very quickly and [illegible] The machines can be housed in the police stat[illegible] [illegible]erience of the Fire Department with the [illegible] [illegible]inguishers in their possession h[illegible] [illegible] favorable, and the machines have [illegible] be very effective in action. I would also re[illegible] purchase of four portable extinguishers f[illegible] each station-house to be fastened on [illegible] chine, and taken with it to fires, and used [illegible] the exigencies. An ounce of prevention [illegible] may be worth tons of cure, when used [illegible] cost is inconsiderable, and their savin[illegible] be great.

Second—I recommend that your [illegible] body direct the Board of [illegible] to erect, on the most [illegible] fire-bell tower of proper height, and [illegible] a bell of sufficient size and volume [illegible] alarms to the Fire Department and p[illegible] existence and location of fires. Th[illegible] graph system works well, and is ind[illegible] experience, in Chicago and other la[illegible] rate that a bell and tower with [illegible] are exceedingly valuable auxiliar[illegible] watchman often discovers a [illegible] the alarm before the policeman [illegible] discovered it, and reached the fire-[illegible] a few minutes of time in the inc[illegible] quently decisive of subsequent res[illegible] in many sections of the city, the [illegible]

...NSURANCE CO.
...CAGO.
...mber of Commerce,
...E-ST.
... - - $500,000,
...s of the United States.
...s over $100,000,
... will be paid promptly.
...been organized with a full paid ... of its own Government, based ...n.
...RS:
...ce Pres't. Wm. E. Rollo, Sec'y.
...ORS:
...han Corwith. E. A. Kent, New York.
...n Buckingham. John Tyrrell.
...L. Parker. Charles P. Kellogg.
...rles Comstock. G. W. Champlin.
...D. Houghteling. W. H. Murray.
...C. Ranney. M. N. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
...rshall Field. J. K. Fisher.
...A. Hurlbut. Howard Priestly.

...SSURANCE CO.
...Canada.
...$200,000 of which has been ... at Springfield, this State, as ... C. E. Lippincott.
...LO, Agent,
... of Commerce.

...DEPARTMENT
...Philadelphia, Pa.
...hicago, Nov. 11, 1872.
...rning from the Secretary ... Boston losses are small, and ... affected thereby.
...ROLLO,
...nd 27 Chamber of Commerce.

HOME
Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK
OFFICE:
NO. 135 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, - - - - $2,500,000
Assets, 1st July, 1872, - - $4,393,564
Liabilities, - - - - $174,008
Abstract of the
Thirty-Eighth Semi-Annual Stateme...
Showing the Condition of the Co...
pany on the 1st day of
July, 1872.
Assets:
...
Total.......$4,393,564
Liabilities:
Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, 1872 $174,00...
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.
A. C. DUCAT, AGENT,
Corner Madison and Market-sts., Chicago.
The following despatch has been recei... from the Home:
TO GENERAL ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Chicago: ... Home's losses will not exceed one million; with ... assets there is no stronger Company on the Continent...
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH,
Vice President Home Ins. Co. of New Y...

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & ...
65 WEST WASHINGTON...

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Highly Important Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Evening.

The Relief and Aid Society Requested to Donate $100,000 to the Boston Sufferers.

Measures Suggested by the Mayor for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires.

More Large Babcock's, More Policemen, and a Better Water Supply Required at Once.

The Ordinance for the Purchase of the West Side Water Works Lot Adopted.

Order Passed for the Admission of Additional Railroads Into the City.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Daggy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

SYMPATHY WITH BOSTON.

Ald. Otis presented the following:

WHEREAS, At the time of the great disaster to our city, in the destruction of a large portion thereof by fire on Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, the City of Boston donated, through her Common Council, the sum of $100,000 for the aid of our stricken city, and its then suffering inhabitants; and

WHEREAS, By the action of the Mayor of our city, this donation, with others, amounting to several millions of dollars, was turned over to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, as the agent of the city authorities for distribution; and

WHEREAS, There remains of the magnificent charity of the world towards our citizens at least half a million of dollars, after relieving all the necessities of our suffering citizens, which sum, or a large part thereof, is still in the hands of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; and,

WHEREAS, A calamity as great and appalling as that which our city suffered last year, has now befallen the city of Boston, in the destruction of a large portion of the city by fire; and,

WHEREAS, This Common Council finds itself prohibited by the City Charter from making any appropriation from the city treasury, but deems it its duty to, at least in part, return the noble charity extended by the city of Boston to us in the hour of our extremity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City of Chicago, through its Common Council, extends the heartfelt sympathy of its citizens to the inhabitants of the city of Boston in the affliction which has visited them.

Resolved, That our citizens are requested to extend all the aid they can, by contributing to the relief of those who so nobly remembered us in the hour of our adversity.

Resolved, That the Chicago Relief and Aid Society are hereby requested to appropriate out of the said relief money in its hands, and immediately remit, $100,000 to the City of Boston, for the relief of that city and its suffering inhabitants.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Bailey moved to refer to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Otis explained that the money came from the Relief and Aid Society, and that this was only returning to Boston a part of what it had given.

Ald. Gill said a motion to refer was not in order; it would require a vote of the Council. He hoped no one would insist on reference. The resolution appropriated nothing; it simply returned some money. It was the very least they could do. The Boston Council had voted $100,000. There should be nothing to show that there was any opposition to the resolution.

Ald. Holden insisted that any two objections would send it to a Committee. It might be very well to talk about ministering to Boston, but they had no right to take $100,000 from that most sacred fund. It had been given for a specific purpose—to relieve suffering here. It was not right to so far disregard it as to send that sum to Boston at present. He would favor any donation of that sum, or more, by the city,—it would be a noble thing to do. There might be no more suffering here, but that was not ascertained. The sacred trust should be administered for the purpose for which it was sent here.

Ald. Batcham said the Finance Committee agreed with the resolution, and the Relief Society had agreed to send the money.

Ald. Gill insisted the resolution could not be referred on the motion of any two Aldermen. If the Chair decided otherwise, he should appeal.

Ald. Woodman regretted the turn things had taken. At the meeting on 'Change there was no objection to the resolution, and they had also contributed $75,000. It was small business to object.

Ald. Holden thought they should wait to see if they would take the money.

Ald. Woodman did not think they would take it, but for the feeling of the thing he thought they should offer it.

Ald. Bailey withdrew his motion.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the words "not less."

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE SOUTH SIDE HAY MARKET.

Ald. Stone offered a resolution, ordering the Comptroller to pay out of any unexpended rents the sum of $2,000 for fitting up and putting in condition for public use the South Side Hay Market, the money being expended under the direction of the Mayor and Comptroller.

It was adopted.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHICAGO FIRES.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

GENTLEMEN: The devastating fire in Boston, yesterday, has necessarily ruined many insurance companies, and crippled many others, on whom the property-owners of this city have been relying for security against fire. The effect of that calamity, among its other injurious consequences, is to leave the people of this city substantially without protection against fire by insurance for some time to come. The Chicago fire wiped out, or seriously impaired, a long list of companies, and annihilated, with few exceptions, all the home and and local companies. And now comes the Boston conflagration, to complete the ruin of the greater part of what the Chicago fire left solvent. Under these circumstances, our citizens will very properly look to the Municipal Government for the prompt adoption of extraordinary safeguards and precautions against fire, and the most vigorous and comprehensive measures for the suppression of the same when they break out. The city for a time must insure itself. To this end, I respectfully, recommend prompt and favorable action on the following measures, which the Finance Committee, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and Police and Fire Commissioners, have given their approval, viz.:

First—That fourteen Babcock Extinguishers of large size be immediately purchased, and distributed among the fourteen police stations in the city. One competent fireman under the control of the Fire Department, together with the available police force always at or near the police station, can handle each of these machines very easily without the aid of horse-power, and take it to fires very quickly and promptly. The machines can be housed in the police stations. The experience of the Fire Department with the three large extinguishers in their possession has been so favorable, and the machines have proven to be very effective in action. I would also recommend the purchase of four portable extinguishers for the use of each station-house to be fastened on the large machine, and taken with it to fires, and used according to the exigencies. An ounce of prevention applied in time may be worth tons of cure, when used too late. Their cost is inconsiderable, and their saving powers may be great.

Second—I recommend that your honorable body direct the Board of Public Works to erect, on the most suitable site, a fire-bell tower of proper height, and procure for it a bell of sufficient size and volume of sound to give alarms to the Fire Department and police force of the existence and location of fires. The present telegraph system works well, and is indispensable, but experience, in Chicago and other large cities, demonstrate that a bell and tower with a lookout watchman are exceedingly valuable auxiliaries thereto. The watchman often discovers a fire and gives the alarm before the policeman on his beat has discovered it, and reached the fire-alarm box. Often a few minutes of time in the inception of a fire are frequently decisive of subsequent results.

Third—In many sections of the city, the water-pipes are too small to furnish the quantity of water required at large fires, when several engines turn out, in addition to the ordinary and continuous consumption. I propose, as an available and material supplement thereto, that orders be given to the Board of Public Works to sink wells connecting with the river at the street ends and crossings on each side of the Chicago River and its branches, at as many places as the Committee on Fire and Water, in conjunction with the Fire Department, shall designate. Each of these wells will supply at least two steamers, and will very greatly assist the Department in obtaining plenty of water for use at fires three or four blocks distant from the river, on each side thereof, making a strip of territory that can thus be supplied more than half a mile in width by seven or eight miles in length, and embracing the heart of the city. This is the cheapest possible supply that can be obtained, to reinforce that from the Water Works. There are several artesian wells in the city, with the owners of which arrangements should be made to attach fire-hydrants, for the use of the Department, in case of need.

Fourth—The last measure, and in some respects the most important, which I shall now recommend, is an increase of the police force by 75 to 100 men. The present force is altogether inadequate to the proper and satisfactory discharge of the manifold duties devolving upon it. But were it not for the imperative necessity of adopting greater preventions and precautions against the ravages of fires, I would not, during this fiscal year, ask for an increase of policemen, although there has been none for two years, since when the city has multiplied 75,000 in population, and spread over whole square miles of additional space. But we now need more patrolmen to watch for fires, and report them at the nearest fire-alarm boxes or engine-houses. We also need more of those officers to look after the lawless and criminal classes, and hold them in closer restraint. Not only are they wanted to watch burglars and incendiaries, but to aid at fires in saving property, and protecting it against the depredations of thieves.

One hundred extra men would add 33 to 40 per cent to our night patrol force, which would enable the Police Superintendent to afford protection to many sections of the city now almost destitute of, or greatly needing, it. There will be no necessity for an increase of sergeants or higher officers, so that the whole proposed addition to the force can be made available as watchmen and guardians of the night.

I am satisfied that it will be false economy, no matter how short the funds in the Treasury may be, to limit the police force any longer to the existing scanty number of men, when the exposed condition of the city is taken into consideration.

I shall also suggest the advisability of adding a few more Fire Wardens to the present small number. They can be made very useful in visiting dwellings, shops, stores, etc., and looking narrowly into the condition of engines, furnaces, flues, partitions, chimneys, stoves, and everything that may cause fires. Here, again, the ounce of prevention is an important factor in the problem of safety from the devouring element.

I estimate the expense that will attend the adoption of the foregoing recommendations during the remainder of this fiscal year ending March 31, 1873, as follows:

For pay of 100 extra policemen	$40,000
Fourteen Babcock Extinguishers on wheels, at $2,000	28,000
One fireman to manage each	3,000
Four portable Babcock machines to go with each large one	2,240
Four additional Fire Wardens	1,600
Twenty wells at street ends connecting with river	10,000
Bell and tower	6,500
Total	$91,340

There are three of the large Babcock machines now ready for use: three more can be got ready in two weeks, and the others at the rate of one a week thereafter. The three new rotary steamers purchased in August last will be here in a few days; and there are two or three other good and new steam machines which can be obtained at any time if it be thought best to purchase them. But it will cost considerable to purchase horses and equipments therefor, build or rent houses, and support a force of firemen to handle them.

With the addition of the foregoing reinforcements to the Police and Fire Department, and skillful and vigorous employment of these forces of men and machinery, together with proper care and vigilance on the part of our good citizens, we can reasonably hope and expect, under the favoring auspices of Divine Providence, to escape any further calamitous visitation by the scourge of fire. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Thompson moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

It was so ordered.

Ald. Holden moved the Committee on Finance be instructed to report next week.

It was so ordered, and the report made the special order for that evening.

VETO MESSAGE.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it proper to return, without my approval, the resolution passed at your special meeting on Nov. 4th, inst., which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Chicago Railway Company be and they are hereby requested to run a "dummy" engine and cars on Archer avenue.

My objections to this resolution are, first: that the end sought to be accomplished is provided for already by another resolution passed at the same meeting, and approved, which confers on the Company the privilege of running dummy engines and cars on any or all of their tracks in the South Division, but limits the permission to the period of fifteen days, with a restriction also as to the rate of fare. Second. That it would be unsafe to confer the privilege on the Company in the unrestricted, unqualified terms of the resolution, as the Company might claim thereunder a contract for an indefinite period of years to run steam-cars on said Archer avenue; and not believing your honorable body intended to grant any such right, and as temporary permission is given in the other resolution, I therefore return this one unapproved. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

On motion of Ald. Tracy, the vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered, and it was filed.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The following ordinance was submitted:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority be, and the same is hereby given, to the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway Company and its successors, to put down, construct, and maintain a railroad, with a single or double track, and all necessary switches and turn-outs along the line of their road as now graded, from a point on the south side of Kinzie street, at or near the crossing of Western avenue, across Kinzie street, Western avenue, Hubbard street, Hayden street, Humboldt Park boulevard, West Chicago avenue, Augusta street, Grand avenue, North avenue, and all other streets and avenues between said Kinzie street and the said North avenue, subject, however, to the direction of the Board of Public Works of said city in the construction of said track, and the paving and keeping in repair of so much of said streets, alleys, and crossings as may be occupied by said railway company with its track, switches, turn-outs, and subject also to all general ordinances of this city of Chicago as to railroad companies similarly situated.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

THE WATER LOT.

The special order being the purchase of the water lot, was taken up and unanimously adopted—yeas, 32.

Ald. Holden offered the following, which was adopted:

ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be requested to take immediate steps for the construction of a tunnel from the shore end of the lake tunnel to the proposed new water works on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following ordinances, which were passed:

For paving Twenty-ninth street from State to Cottage Grove.

For curbing and filling Franklin from Chicago avenue to Division.

For a special assessment for improving Michigan avenue from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth street.

For paving LaSalle, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue.

For paving Thirteenth street, from State to Michigan avenue.

For paving Peck Court, from State to Michigan avenue.

For widening the alley between Monroe and Adams, and LaSalle and Clark streets.

For vacating the alley in rear of Lots 1 and 2, Sub-block A, Blocks 8 and 9, Bushnell's Addition.

RAILROADS.

The ordinance for the admission of the Decatur & State Line, Canada Southern, and Chicago & Illinois River Roads, was taken up.

Ald. Woodman reported that the Decatur & State Line Road had made a temporary arrangement with the Rock Island Road to come in, until they could get the right of way.

Ald. Stone moved to strike out the Decatur & State Line Road, and it was agreed to.

The ordinance was further amended by adding a section providing that these privileges are granted on condition that the two roads admitted shall allow any one other road hereafter authorized by the Council to use their tracks, upon fair and equitable terms.

Ald. Tracy offered an amendment that the roads should leave a space of thirty feet for a wagon way from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first streets on one side of Stewart avenue.

It was adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 5.

The engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed—yeas, 32; nays, 2—Sweet and Gill.

THE ALARM BOXES.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water recommending the passage of the following order was taken up and passed:

ORDERED, That the Police and Fire Commissioners be and they are hereby ordered to purchase all the fire alarm telegraph apparatus named and specified in the estimate of the Superintendent, dated March 22, 1872, and that the City Comptroller be and is hereby ordered to pay for the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Council then adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Probabilities—For lower lakes, southwesterly winds, warm cloudy weather, and rain, extending to the upper Ohio Valley, and over the New England and Middle States. In South Atlantic and Gulf States partly cloudy and clearing weather, with variable southwesterly and northwesterly winds. In Northwest and thence over upper lakes and to Tennessee cool, clear, and clearing weather, with light northwesterly winds.

4 A. M. EDITION.

(Continued from the Eighth Page.)

THE BOSTON FIRE.

INSURANCE ITEMS, ETC.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—12 m.—We have made an estimate as accurate as could be made, from best informed sources under existing circumstances, of the losses by the great conflagration. The burnt district comprises about sixty acres, or 2,600,000 square feet. The total losses, including real estate and merchandise, will not exceed $100,000,000. The inner safe of the Freedmans' Bank has been got at, and its contents are without doubt safe. The outer safe fell from the second story, and broke a hole in the side, and the depositors' trunks and cash boxes with their valuables are destroyed. The bank will lose nothing. The other bank vaults in the several buildings destroyed are all safe, and are being opened, and their contents removed to places of safety. The books of the Hide and Leather Bank are destroyed.

The amount at risk in the burnt district by the London Assurance Company, $100,000; the Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $142,000; the Commerce, of Albany, $11,000; the Ætna, of Hartford, $750,000; the Queen, of Liverpool, $400,000; the London, Liverpool & Globe, $30,000. The Presidents of the Phœnix and Hartford Companies, of Hartford, have written that they will pay losses in full.

The Citizens' Relief Committee held a meeting in the large committee-room in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, Hon. Wm. Gray in the chair. Mayor Gaston read a number of telegrams from Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and elsewhere, extending the heartiest sympathy to Boston in her bereavement, and offering assistance. The Mayor believed there were thousands in the city who would require immediate aid, and he thought the assistance so freely offered should be accepted. On motion of Judge Russell, it was voted that it was the sense of the meeting that they should accept the offers so generously made, and that His Honor the Mayor be instructed to reply to the telegrams received with the sincerest thanks.

The members of the shoe and leather trade held a meeting at noon to-day at the Board of Trade rooms, ex-Governor Claflin in the chair. Mr. B. E. Cole said that the Mayor and Aldermen had expressed a willingness to grant any land belonging to the city for the use of the various branches of trade, for temporary structures to accommodate present necessities. They suggested that, as the Common was to be given to the dry goods trade, the shoe and leather trade might take the land on which Fort Hill formerly was. A Committee was appointed to examine the different locations, and report at a future meeting.

A special session of the Legislature is to be called by the Governor, for the purpose of taking such action as may be required in the present condition of the city.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—7 p. m.—The fire is now entirely subdued, and no further danger is anticipated. The wind has subsided. The weather is clear and mild, and the out of town fire companies are returning home. A large force of firemen and military are still on guard to protect property. The city is quiet and orderly, and a hopeful feeling prevails everywhere.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The number of firms and business houses burned out is 930. The number of dwellings and lodging houses, 60. Four insurance offices report losses as follows:

Firemens' Fund, of California, $125,000; Commerce, of Albany, $45,000; Queen, of London, net, $400,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $600,000. These offices will pay in full. The North British, Hartford, Phœnix, and Nation report that all their policies will be paid in full, and they will continue business.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The Boston fire has been the all-absorbing topic here to-day, and had a marked effect in business circles. Nearly all the cotton orders have been countermanded, and a general panic predicted.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 11.—The Common Council of this city held a meeting to-day, at which it was resolved to tender the sympathy of this corporation to the people of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Mayor Vansant has called a meeting of citizens for to-morrow afternoon to take such action as deemed is proper to aid sufferers by the Boston fire.

CHICAGO.

Boston was in everybody's thoughts yesterday and her calamity was the subject of general conversation. Her misfortune came home to citizens of Chicago with peculiar force. A little more than a year ago we suffered the same hard fate, and its shadows still darken many of our lives. We knew what it was to be turned out, to be without shelter and clothing, and food, with a cheerless winter before us, to have our wives and children and friends scattered, many of them never to come back, to have the accumulation of years swept away in a night; we knew all this and much more by experience; we knew how severely such trials press upon poor humanity, and very naturally and properly one's sympathies were awakened to activity.

IN THE STREETS.

Every one was eager to hear the latest news, and were thankful for the editions of THE TRIBUNE, published up to 7 o'clock in the morning, likewise for the bulletins promptly posted during the day. The evening papers made money, and so did the newsboys; the fire was a good thing for both. There was not much business done anywhere until it was found that the fire had wrought its worst, and was under control. What business was transacted afterward was putting into practical form the sympathy so deeply and universally felt.

THERE WAS A STRONG FEELING OF UNEASINESS

in the minds of many. They wished the fire to cease, not only for the sake of Boston, but for their own satisfaction, before it had succeeded in devastating as large an area as it did in Chicago. It would not do for Boston to have as big a fire as Chicago, and it was absurdly amusing to hear comparisons made always, of course, to the benefit of Chicago.

THE DISASTER WAS DISCUSSED

in all its aspects, architecturally, financially, morally, and every other way. Every one had some theory about it, and if barren himself he borrowed one from his neighbor. The International was accused of starting the conflagration, or else why should it happen just one year after the Chicago fire, and the same night that half a million dollars was consumed in London. Jokes were made about Mrs. O'Leary's cow, of course. The heathen wanted to be informed why Boston—the home of culture, progress and Christianity—should be so cruelly chastened, and there were a few timid spirits who held their breaths, expecting to hear the sound of the last trump followed by the consummation of all things.

MANSARD ROOFS

were blamed for spreading the fire, and some of the lumber yards elevated on top of a few buildings in the city were pointed at as significant of future disaster. Others defended Mansard roofs. Men with bank accounts prognosticated financial ruin and a panic, while bankers and capitalists were as serene as a summer day. So it was all day long, remarks and reflections as various as the human mind were made. All were sorry, and there was a unanimous desire that Chicago should donate all she could spare, and more, too, toward alleviating the distress of the unfortunate.

ON THE INSIDE OF THIS PAPER

will be found reports of the citizens' mass meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, of the action taken by the County Commissioners, and of the condition of the insurance companies.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURNE

addressed the following despatch to the Superintendent of the Boston police, yesterday:

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

E. B. Savage, Esq., Chief of Police, Boston:

In behalf of the police force of this city, I extend the heartfelt sympathies of those who know too well the desolation that surrounds you, and who are still grateful for the generous aid you rendered them. What can we do to help you? ELMER WASHBURNE, General Superintendent of Police.

MR. GEORGE M. MILLER,

ex-Captain of Police, and President of the Police Protective and Benevolent Association, yesterday issued the following call for a special meeting of that body, to consider the question of extending relief to the members of the Boston police force:

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1872.

To the Members of the Chicago Police Protective and Benevolent Association:

GENTLEMEN: The fearful misfortune which has befallen the great and noble city of Boston recalls to our minds the generous deeds of the members of the police force of that city when Chicago was in flames, and a majority of the members of our police force was houseless and destitute by reason of our great conflagration. Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the Police Protective Association of this city, I hereby call a special meeting of the members of said Association at the West Division Police Court room, at 6 p. m. to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, then and there to confer together, and to reciprocate as far as possible the charity extended to us by the members of the police force of Boston during the hour of our need.

GEORGE M. MILLER, President.

DENNIS FITZPATRICK, Secretary.

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON TO THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

The following is the reply to Mayor Medill's despatch, sent on Sunday morning:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1872.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

I am requested by the Citizens' Relief Committee to state that offers of pecuniary assistance will be received with thanks. We are unable to inform you at this time as to the amount of distress caused to individuals.

WILLIAM GASTON, Mayor.

BOSTON RELIEF CANVASSING COMMITTEES.

The following are committees appointed by the Mayor, by direction of the Boston Relief Meeting yesterday, to canvass for subscriptions among the citizens. The amounts collected will be paid over to the Finance Committee, of whom Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank, is the Chairman:

For the Lumbermen—S. N. Wilcox, D.W. Houghteling, and J. C. King.

For Bankers and Brokers—C. T. Wheeler, J. Irving Pierce, and Henry Greenebaum.

For Dry Goods, Grocers, and Iron Dealers—Marshall Field, William T. Allen, and Samuel Hale.

For Manufacturers and Artisans—P. W. Gates, R. T. Crane, and A. L. Hale.

For Hotels—J. B. Drake, Fred. H. Gould, and D. A. Gage.

For Packers, Elevators, and Board of Trade—B. F. Murphy, J. W. Odell, and Howard Priestley.

For Railroad and Express Companies—H. E. Sargent, M. Hughett, and J. C. McMullen.

For Officials—N. B. Judd, Mancel Talcott, and Julian Rumsey.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Past Grand Master of the State of Illinois, D. C. Cregier, has called the Masons together to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, at the West Side Temple, to take such action as shall be deemed necessary to reciprocate the prompt and generous aid received from the craft of Boston in aid of the distressed Masons made destitute by the fire one year ago. A despatch has been sent asking the craft at Boston how they can assist them.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows met last evening, in Fort Dearborn rooms, Judge Rogers in the chair, and decided to contribute $1,000 out of the small surplus remaining in the relief fund for the benefit of the brethren in Boston. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and sent with the donation to the Grand Master of Massachusetts.

There will be an entertainment at Aurora, this evening, given by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of Boston. The money was originally intended to benefit the Chicago Christian Union, but the Boston calamity has promptly turned it into another channel. The Committee appointed to receive it is composed of Rev. Dr. Forrester, Rev. W. D. Atchison, and Rev. S. W. A. Jewett.

The Third Presbyterian Church was crowded morning and evening, on Sunday, with attentive audiences. To the appeal of the Pastor, the evening congregation responded with a contribution of $1,100 for the relief of Boston.

The entire receipts from the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, in the Western Avenue Baptist Church, on "Colorado," will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society for the relief of the Boston sufferers.

WALL STREET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The fire in Boston has wiped out the stocks of all the leading houses in dry goods, clothing, wool, hats and caps, boots and shoes, leather, coach and carriage furnishing, hardware, iron, and steel, paints and drugs, and wholesale liquors, and a careful estimate makes the value of goods destroyed about $50,000,000. The dry goods, leather, wool, coach furnishing, and crockery dealers burnt out were among the heaviest in the country, while the clothing trade of Boston has always been ranked as larger than the combined aggregate of any other two cities. These people all held large stocks, as trade had been backward in Boston for the past month. Merchants are awaiting definite details from Boston wharf property, which is located near the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railway Depot, destroyed by fire. Upon these wharves were stored the bulk of raw sugars to supply Eastern refiners. Sweets in New York are higher, but quotations are nominal, and made to repel business. The crockery trade here are rather despondent. The best assortments of plain French china and light goods outside of New York were at Boston, and the advance abroad and light shipments thence of stocks for the holiday trade are likely to force a further advance in prices,—possibly above the intrinsic values, when trade comes in next week.

THE MONEY MARKET

was very steady at 7 per cent, until after 2 o'clock, when it became apparent that the Treasury could do nothing to-day, and possibly to-morrow. Then rates began to harden, and there was a steady advance to a ¼ of 1 per cent per day in addition to the legal interest. After this loans were made at ⅛ and interest, which was paid on the street long after the close of bank hours. It is not clear whether the upward movement in rates was entirely artificial, but it is fair to assume that it was in great part due to business in mercantile paper suspended. Advices from London this afternoon continue unfavorable. A large shipment of gold from here to London this week would have a most favorable effect on the London market, which would be reflected here. Depression in the markets to-day has been caused, in part, by the Boston fire, but in greater part by the London news.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened from 1 to 9⅝ per cent lower, with pressure to sell, particularly on orders by telegraph. A brief rally of from 1 to 5⅝ per cent was followed by a fresh decline, the market closing heavy and irregular.

PORK

opened firm and higher, but became heavy and declined ⅝c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, weak, and unsettled by prospective insurance bills on London.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened heavy and lower, but closed steadier.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull, heavy, and lower. Wheat dull and nominal. At the Produce Exchange a very hopeful feeling is entertained with regard to the fire. It cannot affect the produce business in any way, or render the demand for it greater or less. Boston has always been a rival of New York in this trade, and has tried by every means to divert it from this city. The stock of grain in New York is at present very small, and where they have had millions of bushels in former years, there are only hundreds now, as it comes forward from the West very light. It is very different from the fire in Chicago, where the means of conveying produce were cut off, and railroad stocks were, consequently, seriously affected. But this is not the case now. In the matter of debtor and creditor, Boston must be largely indebted to New York; but the shippers are gentlemen of high standing generally, and their credit will not be affected by the calamity. It may cause inconvenience to the creditors here, but the extent of it will of course depend upon the ability of the insurance companies to meet their liabilities, and leading members of the Exchange all expressed the opinion that the fire can only cause a temporary depression of business.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The money market was close and stringent, advancing from 7 per cent per annum to ¼ per cent per day, with closing business at ⅛ per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling, 108½.

Coupons, '81	116	Coupons, '67	114¼
5-20s of '62	111½	Coupons, '68	114⅛
Coupons, '64	111½	New 5s	108⅞
Coupons, '65	112	10-40s	107⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	74½	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St. Paul pfd	72⅝
W. U. Tel	75⅝	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	42⅛	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells Fargo	81	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64½	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	111½
Pacific Mail	84	C. & A. pfd	113
New York Central	93	O. & M.	43⅝
Erie	48½	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	112	Lake Shore	88
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	110	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89½	Un. Pacific stocks	33⅛
Northwestern	82½	U. P. bonds	86⅛
N. W. pfd	85	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	106⅞	Del., Lac & W.	94
N. J. Cen	100	B., H. & Erie	6⅞
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—5:30 p. m.—Consols—money, 92; account, 92⅛. American securities irregular. News of the fire in Boston causes dulness: 65s 90½d, 67s 92d. Ten-forties, 87. Erie, 38⅝. New fives 77.

Linseed oil, £33 10s. Turpentine, 38s 6d@39s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—Bonds, 96.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Rentes, 52f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Cotton dull; upland, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10½d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 2,000. Uplands, January, 9⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 3d. Cheese, 65s. Refined petroleum, 19d.

The above markets were about six hours in transit from London.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts of beeves, 7,800, or 1,400 less than the previous week. For to-day, 128 cars at Communipaw, 81 at One Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,100, against 5,560 last Monday. This light run causes quite a spring in the market. Fat cattle are advanced more than ½c, while poor natives and Texans are nearly 1c higher. Texans sell at 8@9½c, with 5 cars, mean 6 cwt natives at 11c; 10 cars fair, all 7 cwt, at 12@12½c; 3 cars good 7½ cwt Ohio at 12½@14c; 24 cars fair ish Texans, 5½ cwt, 8½@9c. A lot of good Texans at 9½c, 56 lbs per cwt. A few of the best natives reached 14½c. The market averaged 11½c.

SHEEP—Total, 28,400, against 25,600 last week. The market was good at former rates. Sales of 1 car 80-lb Ohio at 6c; 1 car 81-lb, 6½c; 1 car 120-lb Canada, 6½c; 1 car 75-lb Ohio, 5½c; 1 car 80-lb Canada lambs, 8½c; 1 car fat 78-lb, 8½c.

HOGS—The receipts foot up 46,800 for the week, against 38,800 last week. There are 208 car loads to-day, and live are lower, selling at 5½@5½c. City dressed sell at 6½@7c for 180 lbs and upward; 7½c for 140 lbs, and 7½c for pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The disastrous fire in Boston, which has destroyed nearly all the wholesale dry goods houses in that city, with immense stocks of merchandise, causes intense excitement throughout the trade here, and details as to the quantities and character of goods consumed are anxiously awaited, and will have an important bearing on prices. The market is very quiet to-day, with little or no business doing. Woollen goods are very dull in all branches. The importations for last week were one and a half millions.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.85@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.85; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour scarce and firmer; $4.75@6.25. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat heavy, unsettled, and lower; receipts, 245,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30; No. 3 do, $1.35@1.37; No 2 Chicago, $1.44@1.45; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.60@1.62½; amber Michigan, $1.73. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull; Western, 85@90c. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 106,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63@64c; sail do, 64@65c; yellow Western 66@66½c. Oats dull, and prices in buyers' favor; receipts, 45,000 bu; black Western, 38@43c; new mixed, 42@43½c; old do, 47@48c; white, 44@50c.

EGGS—Quiet but firm; Western, 29@30c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm. Molasses dull; clayed, 20@25c. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 14½@15c; refined, 27½@27½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, at $15.87½@16.12½; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles weak; long and short clear for December and January, 7½c; spot, 8½c. Lard lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@8½c; kettle, 8½@9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; old, 42c; new, 37@38c. Rye steady, at 67@70c. Oats dull and unchanged at 27@33c.

OILS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.75 seller December. Lard quiet; kettle 7½@7½c; steam, 7½c. Bulk meats; new shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Bacon jobbing sales shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c.

HOGS—Quiet at 4.15@4.35.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.42. Corn quiet at 46c on track. Oats firm; No. 1, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand; standard white in car lots, 23c; prime white do, 24c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.11; No. 2, $1.03. Corn dull and lower at 31½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 23c. Rye dull; No. 1, 53c. Barley steady; No. 2, 67c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.59; No. 1 red, $1.51. Corn a shade lower; high mixed, 40½c; new, 39½c; low mixed, 40c; new, 38½c. Oats dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; only small order trade. Wheat very dull; No. 2 red winter, $1.75. Corn, fair order demand; No. 2 mixed, 33½c in East St. Louis Elevator. Oats dull; No. 2, 25c. Barley dull; no market.

WHISKEY—90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16.00 cash for old; $14.00 for new, delivered this week. Bulk meats and bacon only small order trade. Lard, nothing doing.

HOGS—Lower at $3.90@4.10. Receipts, 6,000.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—PASSED UP—Props Sheldon, Mills, Cleveland; barks Lotus, C. J. Wells, Masten, Unadilla, Northwest, Watson, Elizabeth Jones, Pomeroy, Hemisphere; schrs Perry, Hannah, D. R. Martin, Sam Flint, Mary, Battle, Lilly Parson, Florida, Cortez, Mary Perew, Richard Winslow, Trinidad, Gilbert, Mollison, John Noyes, Milwaukee Belle, Wilcox, Fitzhugh, Golden Fleece, Nashua, Kingfisher, Melvina, Negaunee, Charles Wall, Havana.

PASSED DOWN—Props Toledo, Dix and barges.

SUNK—The schooner Willis, bound down from Chicago, grain loaded, collided with the bark Elizabeth Jones, on Sunday night, on Lake Erie. The Willis sank in nine fathoms of water.

WIND—Southwest.

INSURANCE.

"The Old ÆTNA STILL AT THE FRONT!"

Careful estimates show that the Company's loss by the great fire in Boston will not exceed

$1,000,000!

Present assets of the Comp'y over

$5,000,000!!

Our other Companies, viz.:
LAMAR, of N. Y.,
MERIDEN, of Conn.,
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, of Memphis,
OLD DOMINION, of Richmond, Virginia,

LOSE BUT LITTLE, IF ANYTHING

GOODWIN & PASCO, Agents,
OFFICE, No. 162 LASALLE-ST., BRYAN BLOCK.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
4,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.
F. R. WOLFINGER,
Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.
Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., CHARTERED, 1810.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000
Present Cash Assets, $2,355,000
MEETS SUCCESSFULLY THE Great Boston Calamity
As it has all others during the past sixty years.
LOSSES UNDER $600,000,
And all will be promptly paid as per following telegram:
"Hartford, Nov. 10, 1872.
"Our entire amount at risk in the Burnt District and vicinity, is $600,000. From the latest information received our probable loss is about $500,000. The old Hartford has $2,355,000 assets, and will meet her engagements promptly, as it did at Chicago.
"GEO. L. CHASE, President."
Indemnity offered by this institution second to
NONE IN THE WORLD,
Because managed under conservative principles and backed by wealthy constituency of stockholders.
Agencies in all towns and cities. Business uninterrupted. Risks accepted at paying rates.
G. F. BISSELL, General Agent.
City Agency with S. M. MOORE & CO.

ALL RIGHT!
NOT INJURED BY THE Boston Fire.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.
BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
MARKET INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NEWARK.
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., NEWARK.
Telegrams have been received from the President of each of above Companies, saying: "All right; proceed with business as usual."
O. W. BARRETT & CO., AGENTS,
NO. 120 LA SALLE-ST.

STATE INS. CO.
Hannibal, Nov. 11, 1872.
S. H. Southwick, Agent, 166 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
"STATE" all right. Total risks in Boston not over Fifteen Thousand Dollars.
J. H. STRONG, Sec'y.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, AGENT,
166 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 S. Canal-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DRY GOODS.
Large Purchases
Since the late decline in prices make the assortment in our various departments very complete for
NOVEMBER TRADE.
Full lines of Winter Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves, Woollen Tippets, Nubias, Cardigan Jackets,
Assabet Fancy Plaid Flannels,
Scarlet & Blue Twilled Flannels,
75 Bales Cheap Plaid Flannels, most decided bargains.
50 Cases Blankets, very low.
50 Bales Gray Blankets.
100 Pcs. Fancy Cassimeres, very cheap.
75 Cases Canton Flannels, popular brands.
Several hundred packages of Prints and Domestics.
50 Cases Dress Goods, from 5 to 15 cents a yard less than early prices,
Are among the many goods received lately and for sale by
HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,
Warehouse, Madison and Franklin-sts.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT OF THE HARMONIE SOCIETY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AT THE Opera House, ON Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.
100,000 Tickets, at $3 each, will be issued.
$150,000 in Currency
Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot, as follows:
1 Grand Gift, Cash ... $50,000
...
2,500 ... 10 ...
3,085 Gifts, all Cash ... $150,000
FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:
WM. DOELTZ ... President
S. ROTHSCHILD ... Vice President
E. KANTER ... Treasurer
C. BUSCH ... Secretary
Fred. L. Seitz, Traugott Schmidt, Julius Stoll, C. Schulenburg, L. Bario.
The Harmonie Society guarantees the faithful and honorable execution of the enterprise by the election of the above Committees, the members of which have pledged themselves, by their signatures, to promote the said enterprise to the best of their abilities, and to attend to the faithful execution of the same.
The object of this enterprise is to procure means for the erecting of a suitable Hall for the Harmonie Musical Society, in which art, literature and science will find a harbor and spread their ennobling influence over the social and intellectual life of the entire population.
The Executive Committee does not entertain any doubts that all tickets will be disposed of, but in case all should not be sold, the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets at the day of the drawing.
All communications connected with the Concert, orders for tickets and applications of agents to sell tickets, should be addressed to
SOHMEMANN & LENGSFELD,
General Agents, 95 Griswold-st., Bank Block, Detroit, Mich.
Tickets for sale in Robert Thism & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Store, 74 East Madison-st.
WILLIAM GRATZ, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
Lost or stolen, one promissory note of $[illegible], dated Chicago, Aug. 14, 1872, due 90 days from date, signed by Louis Lloyd & Co., and payable to Barnhart Brothers & Spindler. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving said note, as full payment of same has been made.

WM. B. STANNARD,
No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,
FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horned horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

MEDICAL.
PILES.
ANY CASE OF PILES—internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call, or address DR. JORDAN, 107 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DR. McFADDEN,
No. 20 North Canal-st.,
the most successful physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all chronic, nervous and sexual diseases of both sexes; cures warranted in all diseases of a delicate nature in both sexes. No charges for consultation.

THE MEMBERS OF CIGAR-MAKERS' UNION No. 11,
of Chicago, are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting on Wednesday evening at the Crispins Hall, Nov. 13, to send assistance to our fellow-craftsmen in Boston.
By order Ex. Board. W. KELLEY, Pres't.
L. BURGER, Sec'y.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Trees and shrubs of all kinds and sizes grown and for sale by
R. J. LEWIS, 44 Racine-av.
4 and 6-inch elms planted and warranted at $8 and $10.

Ironing Day,
A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

Copartnership Notice.
I have this day withdrawn all right, title, and interest from the firm of Buschick, Turner & Stewart.
GEORGE M. TURNER.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

In the first impulse of excitement, this morning, many of our business community were apprehensive that financial panic and disaster must speedily follow, as a consequence of the Boston fire. But by 11 o'clock, when people had got together and compared views, a great change of opinion was noticeable, more sensible views and a quiet feeling prevailing.

The apprehension that the Chicago loan market will be deprived of one of its chief sources of supply, and that, consequently, the money stringency will be greatly increased, does not seem to be based on sound reasoning. A large proportion of the Boston business men will not be able to begin business at once on the same scale as before, and during the winter will devote their attention to collecting their insurance and outstanding bills. The experience of the Chicago fire was that this process caused a great accumulation of funds in the banks during the first eight months. The same will doubtless be true of Boston, only to a much smaller extent than it was here, because the stoppage of business will not be so general there as it was here. If the total destruction of property was $100,000,000, it was probably insured for $70,000,000, and if this insurance is worth sixty cents on the dollar, it will put over $40,000,000 of cash into the hands of Boston merchants and capitalists within ninety days. Scarcely any of this will be wanted for rebuilding the burnt district in Boston before spring, and but little of that received for insurance on stocks of goods will be reinvested in new goods for some months. In the meantime it will lie in bank. It is true, there has been an immense loss of property that must eventually be felt somewhere, but the fact that the sum of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 of capital has been put in *motion*, and goes into the hands of parties who will not make any permanent investment of it for the present, will have a tendency to make the market for commercial loans, at least, easy in Boston this winter.

It is not probable that the Boston real estate owners will rebuild the burnt district this winter, and they will not want to borrow money on mortgages before next summer. When that time comes, we shall probably find that the supply of capital from New England, for loans on Chicago real estate, will be slightly diminished, but probably not to anything like the extent apprehended in some quarters in this city.

The destruction of so large an amount of manufactured articles will diminish the supply, advance the prices, and stimulate the production of all the kinds of manufactured goods destroyed. This again will have a tendency to keep money in rapid circulation, and will be a benefit to factory operatives and the laboring classes, and will have the same effect it did here to increase savings deposits, which will be loaned on real estate.

It is of course possible that some of the Boston banks may fail, but not at all probable, as the banks of that city did business more largely on their own capital than any other banks in the United States, and could, therefore, stand a larger proportionate loss. The forty-six National Banks of Boston, by their statements made to the Clearing-House Oct. 28, showed the following aggregates: Capital, $48,350,000; deposits, $48,776,000; loans, $113,633,500; circulation, $25,652,200; specie, $1,164,100; legal-tenders, $9,479,100.

The most serious aspect of the Boston fire to Chicago business men is the effect it will have on the insurance interest. All business men, and even banks, do business upon margins, depending on the guarantee of the insurance companies against the loss of the principal. A bank that buys a bill of exchange drawn against a cargo of grain in transit, or advances to a merchant 75 per cent of the money to buy lumber, or coal, or iron, or pork, or anything else, depends on the insurance as indemnity against the loss of the principal. As long, therefore, as there is a doubt about the solvency of the insurance companies, the banks and the merchants are "all at sea" as to whether they are protected or not. It is fair to estimate that the aggregate insurance capital will be impaired $75,000,000 by the Boston fire. But the aggregate amount of insurance risk to be carried will be diminished very little in proportion to the whole, and until there is an increase of insurance capital, and a sifting out of all the crippled companies, the average security afforded by insurance will be much less than before. Some of them, though really bankrupt, will, like the Andes, of Cincinnati, put a bold face on matters, declare they are all right, and will go ahead taking in premiums, in the hope that the increased harvest of business, at high rates, will pay their losses, and reinstate their capitals. The Boston companies, and a good many of the other New England companies will undoubtedly be wiped out. The eight English companies, namely, North British and Mercantile, Imperial, Royal, Liverpool and London & Globe, Queen Commercial Union; London Assurance, and the Lancashire will, it is estimated, lose in the aggregate between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. These losses will probably be paid in full, though it is to be feared that the severe losses experienced in the United States, during the last eighteen months, by the English companies, will induce some of them to cease writing risks here, and thus deprive us of some of the most reliable insurance we have ever had.

The Phoenix, of Brooklyn, reports its loss in Boston at $450,000; the Hartford, of Hartford, $500,000. The Philadelphia companies will suffer severely. As a rule, but few Western companies will be hurt.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

As far as finances generally are concerned the sudden advance on Saturday of 1 per cent in the rate of interest by the Bank of England is a matter of as grave import as the Boston fire. Ever since the beginning of October the bank has been apprehensive of a drain of specie to Germany, and beginning with interest at 3½ per cent on October 1, the bank advanced it ½ of 1 per cent at several successive times until last week it stood at 6 per cent. During the first half of last week it was confidently expected in New York that the rate would be reduced to 5½, but on Saturday it was unexpectedly advanced to the extraordinary figure of 7 per cent. So great an advance as 1 per cent has never been made by the Bank of England except in cases of emergency. The last report of the bank showed that for the week up to Nov. 8, there had been a decrease of £135,000 in the bullion reserve, but even this would not seem to warrant the advance to 7 per cent, and there seems to be something in the situation of the London money market not fully explained yet by the despatches. The failure of Bowles Brothers & Co., American Bankers, of Paris and London, will probably be found to be merely an incident to some new financial tendency of events that will produce other failures.

THE DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Below is a comparison of the prices of Government bonds and some of the leading speculative railway stocks in New York on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, and at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, Nov. 11. It will be seen that the average decline of Government bonds was less than 1 per cent, while on railway stocks it was an average of 4 per cent:

	Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.	Nov. 11, 2 p. m.
Coupons, '81	116¾	115
5-20s of '62	112½	111¾
Coupons, '64	112½	111½
Coupons, '65	112½	112
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	114¼
Coupons, '67	115½	114½
Coupons, '68	114½	114¼
New 5s	109½	108½
10-40s	108¼	108
Currency 6s	114½	113½
W. U. Tel	78½	74
Adams Express	95	92
Wells Fargo	87	81
American Express	70½	64½
United States Express	79	75½
Pacific Mail	90½	84½
New York Central	95	92½
Erie	50½	48½
Northwestern	83½	81½
N. W. pfd	87½	85
Rock Island	109	106
St. Paul	55½	53½

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

exhibited no signs of agitation to-day, though money continues stringent, and the banks are disposed to go cautiously, in view of the unsatisfactory aspect of finances generally.

Exchange was firm at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks to-day.

Messrs. S. M. Moore & Co., insurance agents of this city, furnish the following information from the headquarters of the companies they represent:

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.—All safe in Boston. Cannot lose half our surplus. Increase rates and do business.
W. H. HIMS,
President German-American Ins. Co.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10, 1872.—National will go through all right. Letter to-morrow.
JAS. NICHOLS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.—The North British losses in Boston will not exceed $600,000, being one-fifth of the Company's surplus. Go ahead at full rates.
WM. CONNER,
CHAS. E. WHITE,
SAM'L P. BLAGDEN,
Associate Managers.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 11, 1872.—Have no risks at Boston. All square. Franklin Ins. Co.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10, 1872.—Our entire amount at risk in Burnt District (Boston) and vicinity, is $500,000; from latest information probable loss about $500,000. The "Old Hartford" has $2,345,000 assets, and will meet its engagements promptly and honorably, as it did in Chicago. We are all right and in good heart.
GEORGE L. CHASE, President.

The New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association has no agency in Boston.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 33½-12x170 8½-12 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $375.

Wood st, opp Rebecca st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $650.

Lot 42, in s ½ of Blocks 55 and 56, in Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $450.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $600.

Dashiell st, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $600.

Lot 44, in Cochran's n part of Block 24, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $800.

Archer av, s w cor of Wallace st, n f, 250 ft to alley, dated June 6; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 73, in Block 20, of Sheffield's Addition, dated July 17, 1870; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 58, in Block 2, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $1,400.

Brown st, 50 ft n of Eighteenth place, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $800.

Lot 1, in Block 1, in Walker Brothers' Addition, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 90, in Block 11, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $700.

Lot 23, in Block 2, of Sherman's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,200.

Catherine st, n w cor of Paulina st, Lot 100, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 4, of Fiske and Wink's Subdivision, in Block 29, of w ½ Section 5, 39, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,162.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 5, of Millard and Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Section 26, 39, 13, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $1,100.

Lowe av, n of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $400.

Rush st, between Ontario and Ohio sts, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 12, Crane's Block 8, in United States Bank Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $645.

Lots 109 to 111 of Lot 2, in Block 19, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $2,725.

Lots 36 and 37, in Block 5, of Willard and Decker's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,161.

W ½ of n e ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 (except Boulevard), dated Oct. 11; consideration, $15,000.

Shurtleff av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 28, with buildings, in Greene's subdivision of e 152 ft, in Block 2, Sampson and Greene's addition, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $2,325.

Ferch st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, w f, Lot 49, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Elm st, w f, 35x125 ft, in Block 6, Cleaverville, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,375.

Lot 19, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's Subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $600.

W ½ of Block 4, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, (5 acres), dated Nov. 8; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 22, in Block 12, in Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $800.

Lots 11 and 14 of Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 5 of Lots 8 to 10, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $2,250.

S 25 of n 50 ft of Lot 18, in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Union av, n f, 23x180 ft, in Block 6, of Cleaverville, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of w ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $30,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,703	5,729	7,332	3,018
Wheat, bu	63,040	50,110	79,711	61,902
Corn, bu	73,619	165,070	140,227	231,589
Oats, bu	27,330	62,890	27,003	117,667
Rye, bu	6,815	3,710	800	19,322
Barley, bu	32,930	15,030	66,790	6,951
Grass seed, lbs	64,540	88,831	8,520	91,780
Flax seed, lbs	34,430	36,010	21,220	....
Broom corn, lbs	36,500	69,110	45,030	11,900
Cured meats, lbs	28,030	91,340	404,756	323,730
Beef, brls	....	1,630	351	2,570
Pork, brls	....	....	2,712	640
Lard, lbs	1,800	....	139,870	316,790
Tallow, lbs	800	157,050	78,000	61,772
Butter, lbs	35,378	42,570	32,140	5,260
Dressed hogs, No.	47	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	7,703	7,867	5,434	4,769
Cattle, No.	2,733	1,119	983	546
Sheep, No.	461	780	....	197
Hides, lbs	94,850	158,930	188,094	43,171
Highwines, brls	270	829	255	480
Wool, lbs	96,003	140,530	51,640	246,160
Potatoes, bu	2,523	2,261	389	334
Lumber, m feet	5,112	3,772	2,137	1,643
Shingles, m	1,360	2,422	1,727	1,931
Lath, m	210	170	331	107
Salt, brls	4,325	170	1,144	....

Withdrawn from store on Saturday, for city consumption: 2,408 bu corn; 2,500 bu oats; 867 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 165 cars wheat; 98 cars and 29,500 bu corn; 33 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 14 cars and 1,000 bu rye; 76 cars barley. Total (386 cars), 185,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	22,905	34,921	31,183	117,583	79,884
By canal	....	5,000	....	....	....
To Buffalo	853	195,290	488,322	30	138,011
To Erie	500	38,230	....	....	....
To Ogd'sb'gh	365	20	55,394	....	....
To Huron	911	600	6,627	25,797	....
To Montreal	1,910	....	76,440	41,293	....
To Kingston	....	....	21,041	....	....
To Goderich	....	....	25,492	....	....
To other C. p's	....	....	16,247	....	....
Totals	27,344	345,061	654,356	182,805	217,895

Also, of rye, 5,155 bu by rail, and 29,113 bu to Buffalo.

The great sensation of to-day, in Chicago commercial circles, was the Boston fire, which affected the mercantile community, not only as men having a common brotherhood with the sufferers, but as traders. The effect of the fire will undoubtedly be to cause an advance in the prices of some descriptions of property—those of which a considerable percentage were burned up; as wool, and perhaps groceries, and boots and shoes. But the general effect is depressing. The loss means not only so much abstracted from the wealth of the nation, but it means also a greater tightening of the money market, making it more difficult to carry property on borrowed money than heretofore. Besides this, it has caused a widespread feeling of distrust, for the nonce, in insurance values, so that people do not feel it to be as *safe* to carry property as heretofore, even if they could afford to do it. Of course, this latter phase can be only temporary; but it existed to-day, and will continue till such time as it can be known how the insurance companies are affected by the calamity, be it hours or days. Hence, holders of property desire to sell, and little inclination to buy, which results in a weakening in prices, even more extensively in New York than here. The shipping movement, too, is affected by the same cause, owing to unwillingness to assume risks on the lake, both by carriers and shippers, and the tendency of this is to make produce still heavier. It is probable that the equilibrium will be restored ere long, but to-day there was an unsettling of values which took a wide range, though it was far from being universal.

The following shows the value of the business of Boston for the first eleven months of this year, as compared with the same time in 1871:

	Imports.	Exports.
1872	$63,887,192	$70,082,797
1871	54,682,032	66,130,355
Increase	9,205,160	3,951,752

The unofficial statement made in these columns this morning, that George Armour & Co. have retired the superfluous paper that was afloat against the warehouse lately controlled by Munn & Scott, was received with a sense of relief that was all the more deeply felt in view of the fact that Boston has been on fire. The action of Armour & Co. was taken just in time to prevent a panic in the grain trade of this city, which might have extended much further than Chicago. Had the pecuniary stringency due to the Boston fire found us with such a large excess of grain paper over grain as we had here only three weeks ago, it would perhaps have been impossible to have avoided a recourse to a sorting process that would have staggered many of our grain dealers and holders. As it is, we are safe, and confidence in the validity of our grain paper is now all the greater because it is known that an effort has been made to restore it to its pristine integrity, though at a heavy loss to the parties who undertake the purifying process, which ought to have been instituted years ago. It is probable that our warehouse matters are now about all right, so far as the balance of grain against paper is concerned; but we reiterate that the warehousemen owe it not less to themselves than to the public, to *show* that they have a balance-sheet, both sides of which foot up the same total, without a "balance due." They can now see that they were in the wrong in countenancing the practices of Munn & Scott for so long; and they ought to see also that the burden of proof rests with a man who does not wish to be judged by the company he has kept and slept with for years. They were in the same boat with Munn & Scott, and it rests with them to show that they *too* have not bored holes in the bottom. Nothing less than a *statement* of liabilities as well as assets (of grain) will satisfy the grain dealing public, though many members of that community may not be in a position to insist on the statement.

It is understood that the reason adduced by George Armour & Co. for repudiating certain receipts for grain (*not*) in the Northwestern Elevator, while they accept the rest, is, that they did not own stock in that house before the transfer. They claim that the liability rests with certain gentlemen who are or were officers of the Northwestern Railroad, and owned stock in that house—a charge often made in the past, but as often denied with as much virtuous indignation as that displayed by Munn & Scott in reference to their alleged connection with the late wheat corner. If, however, it can be shown that the whole warehouse system of this city has been conducted by a ring for years past, and that *all* the profits were pooled, it may be difficult for Armour & Co. to evade the responsibility for grain (?) paper issued by any member of the combination.

The proposed Evening Provision Board has been abandoned, the gentlemen who favored it having gracefully yielded to the wishes of the majority of the provision dealers.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and breadstuffs were heavy, in sympathy with New York, both cities feeling the effects of the Boston fire in a widespread desire to realize. The shipping movement was slow; but receipts were light, so that there was not much pressure from current receipts. The effects of the fire on other markets can scarcely be stated as yet. In wool a large proportion of the whole clip of 1872 was burned up; how much may be inferred from the fact that the sales of the past three weeks aggregated about 7,000,000 lbs, while the shipments were very light, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. Drugs, fish, and leather, will probably show an advance within a day or two; but dealers are at sea now, not knowing how much the effects of loss of stock may be counteracted by pecuniary stringency. Groceries will not probably be much affected, as none of the refineries were burned. The effect was also felt to-day, in a depressed hog market, but it is not thought that prices of hog product will suffer materially, unless the fire should make it more than ordinarily difficult to move the hog crop to a market this winter. The grocery trade was moderately active, with little or no change in values, though sugars were exceedingly firm, and will no doubt advance. In the dry goods market there was only a light business doing, and values were nominally unchanged. The butter and cheese markets were quoted quiet at Saturday's prices. Hides continue inactive and weak. Leather was in limited request only, and values were nominal. In the oil, paint, tobacco, and wood markets no new features were developed. Trade at the lumber yards was moderately active to-day, former prices being sustained. Brick, lime, cement, etc., continue in fair demand, but the horse disease prevents deliveries from being made to any considerable extent. Common brick are quotable at $11.00@11.50 per m. Metals, nails, iron, and steel continue to meet with a fair inquiry at the prevailing rates. Wool is in some demand, present prices are irregular and unsettled. Stocks are light, but a large amount of wool is said to be yet in first hands. Hops are in fair request among brewers for immediate use. We continue to quote prime Wisconsin at 22@30c. Seeds were quiet to-day, timothy being a trifle easier; sales were made at $2.80@2.85 for prime. Clover was firm at $5.00 for prime. Potatoes were quiet and unchanged, the difficulty in making deliveries continues to embarrass receivers. Poultry and game were in fair request at about Saturday's prices. Eggs are in liberal supply and easier. Apples are in active request for country orders, and the market is quite firm at $2.45@2.75 per brl in car lots. Grapes, cranberries, and other fruit in moderate demand.

Lake freights were dull, and again 1½c lower, at 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat, to Buffalo. Corn to Oswego was taken at 15c, and to Ogdensburgh at 17c. Shippers early held off, not caring to operate under the circumstances, and the only parties wanting charters were one or two who had grain already bought for shipment, and preferred to risk the chances of shipment to throwing the grain on a falling market here. These demanded concessions, and carriers protested that they would rather strip their vessels at once than accept a reduction, especially as they were at sea on the subject of insurance. They yielded towards the close of 'Change. A total of 7 charters were reported, which will carry out 17,000 bu wheat, and 240,000 bu corn.

Highwines were more active, at about the same range as the latter part of last week. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c, and 200 brls at 89½c. The market closed firm, in sympathy with New York, with holders at 90c per gallon.

Provisions were rather more active, and easier on new products, the old being nominal, with no demand. Mess pork was quoted steady on cash lots, but was easier for future delivery, in sympathy with the further weakness in live hogs, and the growing feeling that the leading packers of the West may yet form a syndicate to keep down prices. Lard was dull and nominal, with sellers at the buyers' quotation of Saturday. There was a fair demand for meats, at former minimum quotations, buyers not being urgent. The general impression seemed to be that the provision trade will not be materially affected by the Boston fire. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $13.75@14.00; do seller the week nominal at $13.50; do seller 15 days nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.45@12.50; do seller January, $12.45@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.40@12.45; do seller April, $12.50@12.60. Lard, cash, 7¾@7⅞c for new; do seller December, 7½@7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7¾@7⅞c. Old salted shoulders, 4½@4¾c; short ribs, 8⅛@8⅜c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c, and green hams at 8⅛@8⅜c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 3½@4c; short ribs, 6½@6⅝c; do short clear, 7@7½c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 7@7½c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅞@7c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $30.50@31.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 750 brls new mess pork, seller December, at $12.50; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.40; 1,000 brls do, seller March, at $12.40; 5,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 250 boxes do, seller first half December, 250 boxes first half January, and 250 boxes do, seller first half February, all at 4½c; 100 boxes long clear, seller December, at 6⅝c; 13,000 lbs short clear on private terms; 40,000 lbs short ribs, 25 days in salt, at 7c; 250 boxes long clear, and 250 boxes short clear, both seller December, at 6⅝c; 250 boxes of each, seller January, on private terms; 20,000 lbs and 500 pcs green hams at 8⅛c; 25 tcs new sweet pickled hams at 11c; 150 brls city butchers' tallow at 8½c.

Flour was in fair demand, on low grades, for shipment to Canada, and on these prices were generally well sustained. For the better grades there was little demand, and some holders were weak, in sympathy with wheat, and anxious to sell on account of the uncertainty attending insurance on flour in store. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 125 brls on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do (Hamilton) at $5.85; 200 brls do at $5.75; 1,200 brls on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Early Riser) at $6.50; 50 brls corn meal at $2.35; 50 brls do at $2.25. Total, 2,275 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $13.00 on track; 10 tons do at $12.50 to arrive.

Wheat was moderately active, but very irregular, at an average decline of 4@4½c from Saturday's prices; the greatest decline being 5½c, which was reached before any telegrams were received showing the condition in New York. Our market opened very weak, under a pressure to sell, on the part of holders, who anticipated a difficulty in carrying property. About 11 o'clock the market had recovered partially, but was again depressed by the news that the fire had broken out again, the announcement causing general gloom. When it was afterwards ascertained that the second fire had been extinguished without much additional loss, the feeling became stronger, in spite of heaviness reported from New York, which was accepted as a matter of course. The shippers did very little, the decline in freights not tempting them to operate. The bulk of the business was speculative, holders of options being anxious to sell or settle, and the fear of having cash deliveries made was so great that at one time seller the month sold ½c lower than seller December. Seller the month opened at $1.03½, declined to $1.00½, advanced to $1.03½, and closed at $1.02½. Seller December sold at $1.00½@1.03½, closing at $1.03. Seller the year sold at $1.00½@1.03. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.13@1.14; No. 2 spring closed at 91@91½c, and rejected at 80@81c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14; 2,000 bu do at $1.13; 11,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03; 2,400 bu do at $1.02¾; 19,600 bu do at $1.02½; 19,800 bu do at $1.02; 11,400 bu do at $1.01½; 1,200 bu do at $1.01½; 11,000 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at 93c; 7,600 bu do at 91½c; 3,200 bu do at 91c; 6,200 bu do at 90c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c. Total, 121,800 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged ½c lower, in sympathy with wheat, which was depressed by the Boston fire. New York was quoted inactive and heavy, and holders here were very anxious to avoid the responsibility of carrying longer. The reduction in freight, added to lower prices for the grain, induced one or two shippers to take hold to a moderate extent, especially as receipts were light; but the bulk of the trading was speculative, and mostly in the way of settlements. Seller the month opened at 30½c, advanced to 30¾c, declined to 30½c, advanced to 31c, and closed at 30¾c. Seller December sold at 30⅝@30¾c, closing at 30⅝c. Fresh receipts sold at about the same as seller the month, with few buyers. Cash sales were reported of 100,000 bu No. 2 at 31c; 1,300 bu do at 30¾c; 26,000 bu do at 30½c; ,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 12,000 bu rejected at 28c. Total 106,800 bu.

Oats were weak and ½c lower, though reported active and firmer in New York, while our receipts were light. There was no shipping demand, and holders seemed anxious to let go, being afraid of tightness. Seller the month opened at 20½c, declined to 20¼c, and closed with 20c bid. Seller December sold at 21⅝@21½c, and seller January at 22c. Fresh receipts sold at 20½@20⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 20⅜c; 31,500 bu do at 20½c; 25,000 bu do at 20¼c; 1,300 bu rejected at 18½c; 6,600 bu do at 18c; 1,800 bu do at 17½c. Total, 66,800 bu.

Rye was dull and 1@2c lower, buyers holding off. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 early at 52½c; and 2,800 bu later at 51c. The market closed with 51c bid and 52c asked.

Barley was dull, and declined 1c, buyers being very scarce after the first half hour of the session. No. 2 in ordinary houses opened at 60c, and closed weak at 59c. Seller the month sold at 58c. No. 3 closed little better than nominal at 48c. It was understood that there were no shipping orders on the market to-day. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 7,600 bu do at 60c; 1,600 bu do at 59½c; 2,000 bu do at 59c; 800 bu do at 58½c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 48½c; 6,400 bu do at 48c; 800 bu do at 47c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 1,200 bu do at 37c; 800 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c, all on track. Total, 29,600 bu.

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail, and New York canals was, Nov. 2, 1872:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York	429,760	4,783,428	2,191,362	376,750
Albany	11,000	118,000	146,800	309,100
Buffalo	215,416	209,190	24,414	277,558
Chicago	766,321	1,590,477	699,410	388,056
*Milwaukee	538,000	127,000	117,000	103,000
Duluth	202,948	......	......	......
Toledo, Oct. 26.	278,161	296,632	266,027	3,470
Detroit	196,158	27,194	41,383	55,714
*Oswego	100,000	50,000	40,000	75,000
St. Louis	532,714	96,046	85,155	133,198
Boston, 26th	28,844	278,000	223,735	43,492
Toronto	41,005	250	7,481	124,483
Montreal	428,288	651,091	40,000	3,800
*Philadelphia	90,000	180,000	80,000	75,000
*Baltimore	75,000	160,000	70,000	......
Rail shipments	243,789	300,811	268,432	141,745
Lake shipments	1,658,634	1,627,717	194,181	295,228
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	1,587,776	1,799,616	185,007	796,849
Total	7,453,804	12,296,517	4,681,296	3,228,513
Oct. 26, '72	7,128,911	12,902,922	5,067,901	2,645,092
Nov. 4, '71	9,322,157	6,365,641	6,229,753	1,883,892

* Estimated

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the 12 months, ended Aug. 31, for the last three years, and their sources:

Wheat.	1870. cwts., 112 lbs.	1871. cwts., 112 lbs.	1872. cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	11,033,973	13,247,022	18,029,674
Denmark	543,958	116,027	207,289
Germany	4,934,053	2,272,945	3,348,195
France	259,995	316,649	293,961
Austrian Territories	317,856	245,849	53,225
Turkey, &c	1,045,074	1,367,545	882,056
Egypt	450,386	263,483	2,209,165
U. S. America	14,741,065	12,564,420	9,501,362
Chili	460,438	534,871	1,258,622
British N. A.	3,205,534	3,056,001	2,124,769
Other countries	288,838	590,331	1,062,512
Total wheat, cwts	37,288,200	34,575,143	39,070,810
Barley	7,785,286	7,067,092	12,106,209
Oats	11,458,302	10,460,616	12,089,933
Peas	1,986,195	986,381	1,086,325
Beans	1,965,754	2,191,921	3,309,821
Indian corn	17,616,200	16,374,862	22,706,665
Total spring grain	30,811,737	37,080,872	51,298,953
Flour.			
Germany	1,173,001	829,955	983,699
France	1,016,208	50,315	394,782
U. S. America	2,326,104	2,172,548	673,982
B. N. America	522,090	474,535	372,115
Other countries	594,761	852,740	827,741
Total flour, cwts	5,632,164	4,380,093	3,252,319
Grand total, cwts	73,730,101	76,036,108	93,622,082
Maize meal	5,928	9,002	4,590

The dates of the official closing of the New York canals has been for the last ten (10) years as follows:

1871	Dec. 1	1866	Dec. 12
1870	Dec. 8	1865	Dec. 12
1869	Dec. 18	1864	Dec. 8
1868	Dec. 7	1863	Dec. 18
1867	Dec. 10	1862	Dec. 7

The canal navigation was interrupted by ice in 1871, Nov. 26; the night of the 27th November was very cold; boats ice-bound on the evening of the 28th November; 30th November ice 4 inches thick at Boonville; navigation of Hudson River interrupted by ice Nov. 30; canals frequently closed by ice before date of official closing.

The shipments from Buffalo and Oswego by canal will be small after the 10th instant, as bankers will be slow to make advances after that date. They have already refused to discount drafts for advance charges. The shipments from Western lake ports by water will mostly terminate by the 25th or 28th of November, as most of the season insurance on hulls terminate at about those dates. After those dates insurance will be taken only at special rates, which are so onerous as to prevent shipments after the 25th of November. The stock of corn here at the close will, probably, be about 4,000,000 bushels. Wheat will, probably, not accumulate to the extent of 1,500,000 bushels, and may not 1,000,000 bushels, if the export movement shall be kept up.

There has not been usually much accumulation of grain at Buffalo and Oswego, at the close of lake navigation, to come forward by rail after the close of the canals.

The exports from Cronstadt from the opening of navigation to Oct. 14, 1872, have been: Wheat, 539,137 qrs; rye, 418,835 qrs; oats, 284,842 qrs; linseed, 344,908 qrs; linseed cake, 3,297 tons, against the corresponding period in 1871: Wheat, 732,204 qrs; barley, 27,257 qrs; rye, 401,327 qrs; oats, 885,173 qrs; linseed, 458,819 qrs.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 24th inst., from all exporting countries, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 335 cargoes of wheat and 133 cargoes of maize, against 266 cargoes of wheat and 127 cargoes of maize the previous week; 283 cargoes of wheat and 89 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1871, and 291 cargoes of wheat and 177 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870.

The quality of the maize crop in Roumania is reported to be heavy and of prime quality. There was at latest mail date a demand at Galatz for wheat for Italy. The stocks of grain at Galatz and Ibrael was 40,000 qrs of wheat; 130,000 qrs of maize; 20,000 qrs of rye, 35,000 qrs of barley.

COAL PRODUCTION.

Saward's coal circular gives the following table, showing the business of various roads and regions to Oct. 26, 1872, compared with same time last year:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad	3,353,011	3,164,581
Schuylkill Canal	927,460	881,599
Lehigh Valley Railroad	3,339,153	2,178,498
L. & S. Railroad	2,116,352	1,536,750
D. L. & W. Railroad	2,380,805	1,388,904
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,023,543	698,604
Delaware and Hudson Co.	2,391,883	1,465,575
Shamokin	466,768	530,438
Upper Dauphin	372,804	396,337
Cumberland	1,838,532	1,924,433
Broad Top	251,506	265,547
Total	18,211,816	14,331,316

TOBACCO.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* gives the following statement of the quantity of manufactured tobacco removed and tax paid from Fifth District of Virginia for September, 1872, and comparison of same month last year:

	1872.	1871.
Lynchburg	493,916	383,182
Danville and Pittsylv'a Counties	391,006	275,698
Bedford County	64,549	64,443
Halifax County	1,363	4,481
Roanoke and Franklin Counties	31,383	62,783
Patrick and Henry Counties	117,322	165,966
Total	1,099,539	1,057,643

The gain at Lynchburg is 110,734 pounds; Danville and Pittsylvania County, 15,308; Bedford, 106; total, 123,148. Loss at Halifax, 3,118 pounds Roanoke and Franklin. 31,400; Patrick and Henry, 49,644; total, 84,154.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer; No. 2 spring sold at $1.02¾@1.02⅞ seller the month and $1.03⅜@1.03½ seller December, the latter closing at $1.03⅜; and $1.02⅞ seller the year. Corn was moderately active at 31⅛@31¼c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c December. The bark Donaldson was chartered to carry iron ore from Escanaba to Erie at $5.00 per ton.

—A fellow who slandered the reputation of a respectable woman who refused the offer of his hand, was punished, at Toronto, by a verdict against him of $500 and costs.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet at previous prices. The stocks of red and inferior grades are very large, but choice green hurl is scarce, and firm at present quotations: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $120@140 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Strictly choice navies are scarce, and in fair request at $2.25@2.50 per bu. Common beans are very plenty, and sell slowly $1.25@2.00 for poor to medium. Sales include 3 brls medium at $2.00.

BUTTER—The butter trade was reported quiet, with little or no variation in values. The following quotations are furnished: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Was quoted dull and unchanged. We repeat our list of prices, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair demand, but the horse disease seriously affects trade, comparatively few dealers being prepared to make deliveries. Common brick is now quotable at $11.00@11.50. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices, per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
26x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS—Continue in active demand, and the prices given below are sustained with decided firmness:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.80
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—We repeat our quotations of Saturday as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—Continues in moderate request and is firm at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues to rule quiet and steady, at the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in good request, at previous prices. We quote: Pears, at $3.50@4.50 per box; grapes, 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—The offerings were large, and, owing to a comparatively light inquiry, prices were easier. We quote: Fresh at 25@27c; limed at 20@22c. We note sales of 20 cases at 27c; 75 do at 26c; 300 doz at 25c.

FEATHERS—Continue in fair demand, at 65@66c for prime live geese; jobbing price, 68@70c; mixed feathers at 25@50c; chicken, 8@9c.

FISH—Business in this department was only fair, and values were without change. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet, with little or no change in values. We repeat our quotations as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.50.

GAME—The offerings were large, and a moderate demand prevailed at former prices. Sales include: 10 doz prairie chickens at $4.25; 15 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 3 doz do at $2.75; 15 doz quail at $2.00; 12 doz do at $1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue in good demand for shipment; prices rule strong at $2.40@2.75 per brl in car lots. Cranberries were in fair request and steady. Grapes quotable at $3.75@4.00 per case. Sales include 2 cars choice apples at $2.75; 2 do at $2.60; 1 car at $2.50 on track; 1 car $2.45; 1 do at $2.40 on track; 40 baskets quinces at 50@90c; 180 brls cranberries at $11.50; 170 brls do at $10.75@11.00; 20 cases choice grapes at $3.75@4.00.

GROCERIES—The condition of this market was unchanged in any essential particular. The demand was generally reported fair, and all the staple as well as most side goods were being firmly held at Saturday's quotations. Sugars are still tending upward. Syrups and spices are in good request and are firm. We repeat our list as follows:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21½c; good do, 20½@21½c; common do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 13@13½c; do No. 2, 12½@13c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 12@12½c; C, No. 2, 12½@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11½@11½c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11½c; fair do, 9½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this commodity. The inquiry was mainly restricted supplying current local wants. Dealers were not anxious, buyers at the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market few changes were noted. The demand continues small at the following prices: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—A good local demand exists for prime hops, for immediate consumption; the crop of Western is fair and of a good medium quality. We quote prime Western at 22@30c; medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 23@35c, and in light request.

HONEY—Choice white clover was in request at 28@30c, and is quite scarce; dark and strained honey dull at 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair inquiry prevailed at previous rates being sustained. We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	13½	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEATHER—This market was somewhat unsettled, owing to the large quantities of leather destroyed in the great fire in Boston. Prices were without quotable change, though the tendency is to advance:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 43
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in light request; the offerings are small, but fully adequate. We quote: French at $8.00@8.50; Malagas, $6.50@7.00; new oranges at $12.00 per brl, or $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—More moderately active at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were fairly active, and prices continue to rule steady at $6.12½@6.25 as its basis. 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light demand, the lateness of the season necessarily causing a decrease in the amount of business transacted. Prices are unchanged, and rule as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—A quiet day was passed in this market and prices underwent no appreciable change. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; lin-seed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In this market no new features were developed. A light demand existed at the subjoined prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Peachblows continue to meet with a good demand, former prices being adhered to. We note sales of 6 cars at 50@55c delivered; 1 car Early Rose at 50c delivered; 2 cars at 45c on track; 2 cars do at 40c.

SWEET POTATOES—Continue in light request at $3.00@3.25 for Southern Illinois; $4.00 for Jerseys. Sales comprise 40 brls at $3.00@3.25.

POULTRY—The receipts were moderate, but about equal to the demand, and Saturday's prices were generally sustained. Sales include 20 coops chickens at $3.00@4.00; 10 coops do at $3.50; 10 coops turkeys at 14c; 200 lbs dressed at 15c; 400 lbs do at 16c; 10 doz dressed chickens at $4.00; 20 doz do at $3.50; 15 doz do at $3.00.

SALT—A fair demand prevailed for all grades, the market ruling firm at recent rates. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in active request, but dealers are troubled in obtaining means for delivering orders. Prices rule steady as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	*Size.*	*Price.*	*Thickness.*	*Size.*	*Price.*
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	*Thickness.*	*Size of 12-light window.*	*Price per window.*
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
0x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were quiet, with timothy a shade weaker, now quotable at $2.80@2.85 for prime. Clover remains firm at $5.00 for prime. Flax steady at $1.53@1.55. Buckwheat quotable at $1.00@1.10. Sales include 40 sacks prime timothy at $2.85; 24 sacks do at $2.80; 30 sacks fair at $2.60; 23 sacks common at $2.40; 14 bags prime clover at $5.00.

TEAS—A moderate amount of trading was done in this market, and prices were steady and unchanged. We continue to quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.25; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—In this market no changes were noted. The following prices were firmly sustained: We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was moderatively active. Stocks here are low, and a large amount of wool is still in the hands of producers and country dealers. Large quantities of wool were destroyed by the Boston fire, but as to how it will affect this market time is required to tell. We continue our quotations as follows:

Tub, washed, extra	58@60c
Tub, washed, dingy	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	43@48c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	24@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, light	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@30c
Super, pulled (nominal)	40@45c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.
Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,193. There was no animation in trade to-day, and, notwithstanding the moderate character of the receipts, the feeling was much depressed, and prices, without being quotably lower, favored buyers decidedly. The stale cattle, of which there were fully 3,000 on sale, were of the poorest quality, and the fresh receipts were but little better. Shippers did little or nothing, while the demand from other sources was limited, and the aggregate of sales reached only about 800 head. The market closed dull and heavy, with a not very favorable prospect ahead.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday 8,000. Aside from a light inquiry on New Haven, Cleveland, and Cincinnati account, there was no considerable demand for this class of stock, and aside from choice fat heavy lots, which commanded full prices, there was nothing doing. Boston buyers, of course, were not operating, nor were New York shippers doing much; consequently light and medium goods were almost wholly neglected. Packers took a few car loads at $4.20@4.30, but transactions were chiefly in choice and extra quality, at $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—The sheep market was inactive and nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

Lumber vessels were in good demand to-day, and rates ruled easy as follows:

Manistee	$4.75@5.00
Muskegon	3.50@ ...
Menominee	4.00@ ...
Pentwater	4.25@4.75
Ludington	4.50@4.75
Oconto	5.00@ ...
Green Bay	6.00@ ...
Grand River	4.00@ ...
Whitehall	[illegible]

The following figures were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	5,112	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,360	[illegible]
Lath, m	210	[illegible]

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,772	[illegible]
Shingles, m	2,424	[illegible]
Lath, m	170	[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the yards was very good to-day, and the general features were nearly the same as on previous day of the past week. Both city and country buyers were in good attendance, and a large business for the season was transacted, on both local and interior account. Common boards, joists, and scantling as heretofore, have been chiefly called for, which have remained at from $15.00 to $16.00. Fencing was also in good demand by the country buyers, and remained firm at from $16.00 to $17.00. Prices favored buyers, though the stocks were smaller than usual at this season of the year. Prices closed firm as follows:

First and second clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$48.00@...
Third clear, 1 inch	47.00@...
Third clear, thick	39.00@...
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	42.00@...
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@...
A stock boards	35.00@...
B stock boards	27.00@...
Common boards	22.00@...
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@17.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@...
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m	15.00@...
Pickets, square	3.50@...
Pickets, flat	15.00@...
Cedar posts, split	15.00@...
Cedar posts, round	16.00@...
Lath	20.00@...
No. 1 sawed	3.50@...
A or Star	$1.50 @3.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was very dull, but prices remained firm and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.25
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 65
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITE WOOD—The whitewood trade was very active, box boards being chiefly called for, which remained firm at $35.00@40.00. Prices closed as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	13.00@15.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were very liberal to-day, and, as the attendance of buyers was light, sales dragged, a large number of cargoes remaining unsold. In joists and scantling prices remained easy at $11.00@11.50. Choice mill run lumber was also easier, though the decline was smaller than on the more common grades, as the receipts were considerably lighter. Shingles remained firm at $3.10@3.15, according to the quality. Pickets had a liberal sale, and closed firm at published prices. As for some time past, the offerings consisted largely of common assortments. Probably half-a-dozen cargoes changed hands, only two of which were recorded, as most of the buyers, with noteworthy persistence, still refuse to record their sales, hoping, by this course, to conceal the true condition of the market from the public. It however proves a miserable failure. Prices were almost nominal, closing as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	10.00@13.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.15
Lath	1.25
Pickets	7.00@ 8.00

The following were the cargo sales:

Cargo schr C. H. Holmes, from Ludington, 180 m strips and boards at $15.00; 10 m joists and scantling at $11.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Fannie and Floy, from Grand Haven, 75 m strips and boards at $15.00; 17 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

LOGGING ON THE MUSKEGON.

The lumbermen on the Muskegon already have large forces of workmen in the woods, and will have much larger immediately after election, as many men have staid at home to vote that are intending to go into the woods this winter. Some idea of what is expected to be done, may be gained from the following few among many contracts for logs to be put in this winter:

Kelley, Wood & Co., of Chicago, expect to put in about 50,000,000 feet.

O. L. Noble, of Evart, will run two camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

Moore & Misner, of Big Rapids, will run four camps and put in 18,000,000 feet.

Mr. Brando, of Evart, will run three camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

Mason & Pringree, of Evart, will run two camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

Varney & Son, of Big Rapids, will have three camps and get in about 10,000,000 feet.

D. W. Madden, of Evart, will have one camp and put in 6,000,000 feet.

McFarlin & Brother, of Evart, will run two camps and get in 6,000,000 feet.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 9, 1872.—The market this week has been remarkably dull with hardly any movement in factories, but prices are firm. The stagnation in trade is attributed in part to the difficulty in moving goods in the city on account of the prevailing horse epidemic, and in part to the occurrence of the election and consequent suspension of business. The delivery and shipment of farm dairies by railroad and canal amounted to only 400 boxes. These were taken at 13½c, 13¾c, and 14c, the latter figure reaching a few fancy lots.

A less number of factorymen were in market this week, and many seemed to have as little disposition to sell as the dealers to purchase. We give quotations as follows: Danube cold spring, 14¼c; Herkimer Co. Central, 14¼c; Hill, 14¼c; Little Falls Central, 14¼c; Stratford and Salisbury, 14¼c. The September cheese is now pretty well shipped off, and dealers are looking for lower prices while factorymen generally are expecting an advance in rates.

Butter is coming forward more plentifully, the sales this week advancing to 30c and 31c. The weather in Herkimer continues mild, and damp-grass is yet green and abundant, and cows are making a comparatively large yield of milk for the season. The horse epidemic has spread from the villages into the surrounding country, and is now quite prevalent on the farms. We hear of no deaths on account of the disease.

The Utica cheese market has been very dull this week, and the sales light—less than 900 boxes, all told. Prices have ranged from 13½c to 14c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 11.

Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Marion Hannahs, South Haven, 10 cds wood, 50 cds bark.
Scow Levi Mann, Saugatuck, 30 m headings.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 45 cds slabs.
Scow Silver Cloud, Maun River, 80 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's River, 60 cds wood.
Schr Major W. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mediator, Kingston, 860 tons pig iron.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 600 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Sr., Buffalo, 938 bars railroad iron, ties.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 629 bars railroad iron, 1,237 pkgs fish, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Bark Menominee, Ludington, 120 lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Horn's Pier, 5,000 cedar posts, 50 cds wood.
Schr Hero, Centerville, 50 cds wood.
Schr J. & H. Hawkins, Mattison's Pier, 3,000 railroad ties.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Guide, White Lake, 50 m lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, White Hall, 90 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Gem, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. W. Bronson, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Copper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr B. R. Courter, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, 205 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Trio, Holland, 65 cds wood.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 222 brls flour, 5 dressed hogs, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Green Bay, 1,580 m shingles.
Prop Ira Chaffee, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 5 bbls fish, and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Bay City, 4,500 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 600 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 40 m lumber, 100 hides, 50 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 35 pkgs fish, 173 brls and sundries.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Cousin Mary, South Haven, 64 cds wood.

r J. Kilderhouse, Erie, 790 tons coal.
r Onondaga, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
p S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 600 tons iron or
r Merchant, Erie, 150 tons railroad iron, a
dries.
r Cuyahoga, Marquette, 284 tons iron ore,
ash, 45 pkgs hides, and sundries.
r M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
r Hungarian, Menomonee, 250 m lumber.
r Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
r Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, 30 m
and sundries
r Robert Howlett, White Lake, 150 m lumbe
r J. A. Holmes, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
r H. Blood, Jacksonport, 3,600 cedar posts
wood.
r Minnesota, Menomonee, 170 m lumber.
r Pauline, Muskegon, 122 m lumber.
r Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m
r Wm. Smith, South Haven, 46 cds wood.
r Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
r Midnight, Tawas City, 243,238 m lumber.
r Fannie and Floy, Grand Haven, 85 m lumb
r Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
r E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
hr E. B. Gray, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
hr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
hr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
hr Four Brothers, Holland, 102 cds hemlock
hr Col. Ellsworth, Oconto, 253 m lumber, 40
hr Kate Richmond, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
hr Minerva, Muskegon, 185 m lumber, 20 m
hr Imperial, Escanaba, 300 m lumber.
ow Sea Star, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber, 200 m
ow Willie and Laura, South Haven, 35 cds wo
ow A. Frederick, Saugatuck, 44 cds slabs.
hr Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 110 cds wood, 15
ber.
hr G. N. Johnson, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED ... No

hr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
hr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
hr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 140 brls beef.
op Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
op Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 800 green hides, a
dries.
op Chicago, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 1,0
flour.
hr Oneida, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
hr Wm. Howe, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
hr Pandora, Port Hope, 17,798 bu wheat.
hr Montauk, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
rge Mercury, Ludington, 1,200 bu oats.
hr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 5 tons coal.
hr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, an
dries.
p Fountain City, Buffalo, 18,157 bu wheat, 1,
flour, 200 bags timothy seed, 100 tubs butt
sundries.
p Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 200 brls flour.
p Peerless, Portage Lake, 2,000 bu oats, an
dries.
k F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 25,200 bu corn.
r G. H. Warmington, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn
r Peoria, Goderich, 13,272 bu oats.
r Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, sundries.
r Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 75 brls salt,

LAKE FREIGHTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—Quotable at 10c for
d 9c for corn to Buffalo; to Oswego,
n; to Ogdensburgh, 17c on corn; to C
od, 8½c on corn. The engagements re
e; To Oswego—Kate Kelley, corn at 15
densburgh—Light Guard, corn at 17c
w York—Propellers Potomac and Idaho
ough. To Brockville—Kate Richmond,
19c. To Buffalo—Schooners Annie V
Warmington, corn at 9c. Total ca
al to 15,000 bu wheat and 214,000 bu c
ILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Grain freight
l, and again 1c lower. Engagements in
following: Schooner W. J. Whaling,
Buffalo at 13c; schooner Orient, whe
wego at 17½c; schooner Delos de Wolf,
Ogdensburgh at 19½c.
BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Rates unchanged.
D. Donsman is chartered for coal to Ch
$1.50; propeller B. F. Wade, salt to Ch
90c; schooner F. L. Knapp, railroad ir
waukee at $2.00; schooner Barkalow,
g Sea Gull, coal to Detroit, at $1.25; scho
etwing, salt to Cleveland, at 6c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the N. E. Weather clear.
Seaman's wages firm at $3.00.
The tug Mildred, whose going asho
na we have noted before, is a total wrec
The schooner St. Paul went ashore
nd Rapids, a few days since. Nothin
wn of her condition.
The Buffalo *Express* says the tug Bry
to the relief of the Lafayette Cooke, rep
vessel lying easy, and with good prosp
etting off.
It is reported that the schooner Owa
nd down, is ashore at the head of Lake
tug Magnet, and pumps, from Detroit,
sent to her relief.
The tug Eliza Williams, about whose s
e has been much anxiety, has at length
d at Detroit. After breaking loose from
oner Amoskeag, she was picked up by a
n Eau and brought to Detroit.
The bark Favorite arrived at Port Huro
ay, having been out in the storm, which
emely violent between the Straits and
s. The Favorite sustained damages in
outfit, and was compelled to call at Port
for repairs.
e steamer China has arrived at Detr
e 500 or 600 bushels of her grain has
in a dry state. It was stated that a
of the flour was also damaged, but, if a
this rumor seems hardly credible, as
at no time more than nine feet of wate
hold.
A Buffalo despatch says: "The barge Fo
en, from Saginaw, laden with lumber, w
ow of the tug Burlington, during the
night, cut loose two miles outside of
kwater, and is supposed to be lost, wit
ds. The barges Kentucky and Star of
h, which were in tow of the tug, also b
at the same time. The former is wa
d, and the latter was brought in. Port
he wreck of the Forest Queen were see
crew of the Kentucky.
The southwest storm a day or two since w
of existence two well-known vessels,
ooner Scotland and the barge Forest Qu
former had been in service for twenty-se
, and was built at Perrysburgh, Ohio.
187 tons burden. The Forest Queen, wh
o a total loss, was the steamer of that na
h plied for a time between Detroit and S
. She was seventeen years in commiss
a few years since was converted into a b
barge. The barge Planet, which went
e at Two Rivers, Lake Michigan, was a
e time a prominent steamer, and plied
ral years between Detroit and Lake Su
She was built at Newport in 1855, and
0 tons burden.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.

e Gift of Washington Lost For
ight Years and Discovered in
uisville Junk Shop.

From the New Orleans News.

is doubtless within the recollection
y in this city that in the year 1824 Gene
ayette made a tour of this country, attend
uch an ovation as offered, perhaps,
dest spectacle of a nation's tribute to a h
world has ever seen. During his
e on a visit to some town in the State
nessee, the General was mysteriously robb
his watch, a valued souvenir, which had be
ented to him (in 1781) by General Geor
hington to commemorate at once the aff
ate relations which had long existed betwe
and his gallant services at the siege
town, the crowning event in the strugg
American independence. Directly up
robbery becoming known, most strenuous
were made for its recovery, but, despi
fact that the Governor of Tennessee offer
ward for one thousand dollars for its retur
slightest trace of it was thereafter o
d, and General Lafayette was eventua
pelled to return to France, resigned to t
ght that the precious gift of his dear frie
lost to him forever.
he years passed on, and with their la
's recollection of the circumstance fad
y. Lafayette died in 1834, and for a space
y-eight years the stolen watch bore an u
own history. At the end of that time, but
days ago, a gentleman residing in this ci
e visiting Louisville, attended an auctio
at junk shop, where, strange to relate,
nd among the articles offered a watch, whic
n examination, he discovered to be the lo
watch of Lafayette.
uffice it to say that he eagerly purchased
as quickly formed the resolution to trans
it to the family of General Lafayette, n
ding in Paris; pending which transmissio
ver, the gentleman has brought it to
, and has consented to its exhibition fo
days at E. A. Tyler's jewelry store, or Ca
he watch is open-faced, of gold, with a d
case, and may be remarked as of a pecul
earance, being of only ordinary size,
y as thick as it is wide. The outer c
s upon its entire surface carved figures,
relief, representing the picture of Marq
g a crown to the goddess of Peace, wh
unded by her emblems, while over all
the stern implements of war, hung h
reach. On the inner case appears the
ly legible inscription:

"G. Washington
To
Gilbert Mottiers de Lafayette,
Lord Cornwallis's Capitulation,
Yorktown,
Dec'br 17, 1781."

the covering of the works is seen
er's name,—E. Halifax, London, 1759.
can believe that the sight of this r
its host of historical recollections clus
about it, is well-fitted to awaken a hos
ations, and carry one's imagination over
e of nearly a century, to the time when
ead and gone hero friends stood side

Whitehall.. 4.25@4.50

The following figures were the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	5,112	2,1..
Shingles, m	1,300	1,..
Lath, m	210	1,..

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,772	1,5..
Shingles, m	2,424	1,7..
Lath, m	170	10..

AT THE YARDS.—Trade at the yards was very good to-day, and the general features were nearly the same as on previous day of the past week. Both city and country buyers were in good attendance, and a large business for the season was transacted, on both local and interior account. Common boards, joists, and scantling, as heretofore, have been chiefly called for, which have remained at from $15.00 to $16.00. Fencing was also in good demand by the country buyers, and remained firm at from $16.00 to $17.00. Prices favored buyers, though the stocks were smaller than usual at this season of the year. Prices closed firm as follows:

First and second clear	
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$48.00@55.00
Third clear, 1 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, thick	39.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	42.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	24.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
Stock boards	35.00@40.00
Stock boards	37.00@40.00
Common boards	32.00@36.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@17.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	18.00@24.00
Shingles—sawed, A, ⅌ m	15.00@24.00
Pickets, square	3.50@3.75
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Lath, sawed	3.50@4.00
Star	$1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred; each charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was very dull, but prices remained firm and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Ash (dry)	
Black walnut	$25.00@40.00
Maple	25.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	15.00@35.00
Butternut	30.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	25.00@60.00
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	1.00@1.50
	75.00
Wagon poles (each)	60@75
Hickory	55@60
	50.00@75.00

WHITE WOOD—The whitewood trade was very active, box boards being chiefly called for, which remained firm at $35.00@40.00. Prices closed as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
	30.00@35.00
	15.00@16.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were very liberal to-day, and, as the attendance of buyers was light, sales dragged, a large number of cargoes remaining unsold. In joists and scantling prices remained easy at $11.00@11.50. Choice mill run lumber was also easier, though the demand was smaller than on the more common grades, as the receipts were considerably lighter. Shingles remained firm at $3.10@3.15, according to the quality. Pickets had a liberal sale, and closed firm at published prices. As for some time past, the offerings consisted largely of common assortments. Probably half-a-dozen cargoes changed hands, only two of which were recorded, as most of the buyers, with noteworthy persistence, still refuse to record their sales, thinking, by this course, to conceal the true condition of the market from the public. It however proves a miserable failure. Prices were almost nominal, closing as follows:

Choice to choice mill-run lumber	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@3.15
Lath	7.50@8.00

The following were the cargo sales:

Cargo schr C. H. Holmes, from Ludington, ... m strips and boards at $15.00; 10 m joists and scantling at $11.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Fannie and Floy, from Grand Haven, ... m strips and boards at $15.00; 17 m lath at ... Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

LOGGING ON THE MUSKEGON.

The lumbermen on the Muskegon already have the forces of workmen in the woods, and will put much larger immediately after election, as many men have staid at home to vote that are intending to go into the woods this winter. Some idea of what is expected to be done, may be formed from the following few among many contracts for logs to be put in this winter:

...lley, Wood & Co., of Chicago, expect to put in 50,000,000 feet.

...L. Noble, of Evart, will run two camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

...Moore & Misner, of Big Rapids, will run four camps and put in 18,000,000 feet.

...Brando, of Evart, will run three camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

...son & Pringree, of Evart, will run two camps and put in 10,000,000 feet.

...Barney & Son, of Big Rapids, will have three camps and get in about 10,000,000 feet.

...W. Madden, of Evart, will have one camp and put in 6,000,000 feet.

...Farlin & Brother, of Evart, will run two camps and get in 6,000,000 feet.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 9, 1872.—The market this week has been remarkably dull with hardly any movement in factories, but prices are firm. The stagnation in trade is attributed in part to the difficulty in moving goods in the city on account of the prevailing horse disease, and in part to the occurrence of the election and consequent suspension of business. The delivery ... shipment of farm dairies by railroad and canal amounted to only 400 boxes. These were taken at 13½c, and 14c, the latter figure reaching a few lots.

A less number of factorymen were in market this week, and many seemed to have as little disposition to sell as the dealers to purchase. We give quotations as follows: Danube cold spring, 14⅛c; Herkimer Co. ..., 14¼c; Hill, 14⅛c; Little Falls Central, 14½c; ...ord and Salisbury, 14⅛c. The September cheese ... pretty well shipped off, and dealers are looking for lower prices while factorymen generally are expecting an advance in rates.

Butter is coming forward more plentifully, the sales this week advancing to 30c and 31c. The weather in November continues mild, and damp-grass is yet green and abundant, and cows are making a comparatively large yield of milk for the season. The horse epidemic has spread from the villages into the surrounding country, and is now quite prevalent on the farms. We hear of no deaths on account of the disease.

Utica cheese market has been very dull this week, and the sales light—less than 800 boxes, all told. Prices have ranged from 13½c to 14c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Nov. 11.

Stmr White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Prop Marion Hannahs, South Haven, 30 cds wood, 60 cds bark.

Schr Levi Mann, Saugatuck, 30 m headings.

Schr Banner, Saugatuck, 45 cds slabs.

Schr Silver Cloud, Mann River, 80 cds wood.

Schr Granger, St. Paul's River, 60 cds wood.

Schr Major W. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.

Schr Mediator, Kingston, 860 tons pig iron.

Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 120 m lath.

Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 500 m lath.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Stmr Jas. Fisk, Sr., Buffalo, 338 bars railroad iron.

Stmr Mohawk, Buffalo, 629 bars railroad iron, 1,217 pkgs fish, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Stmr Menominee, Ludington, 120 m lumber.

Schr Catchpole, Horn's Pier, 5,000 casks pork, 50 cds wood.

Schr Hero, Centerville, 50 cds wood.

Schr ... & H. Hawkins, Mattison's Pier, 2,000 railroad ties.

Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Schr ...uide, White Lake, 60 m lumber.

Schr New Hampshire, White Hall, 80 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr ... Shaw, South Haven, 38 cds wood.

Schr ...mline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Utica, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 300 m lath.

Schr ...ren, White Lake, 80 m lumber.

Schr ... W. Bronson, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Copper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr ...ft. Courtier, Ludington, 180 m lumber.

Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr ...try, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr ...H. Hackley, Muskegon, 205 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 130 m lumber.

Schr ...Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

Schr ...ve Oak, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr ...rio, Holland, 55 cds wood.

Prop Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 252 brls flour, 5 dressed hogs, and sundries.

Prop ...arum, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop ...ncom, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles.

Schr ...s Chaffee, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 5 b...ish, and sundries.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop ...onoke, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.

Schr ... D. Caldwell, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt, and s...

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 606 bars railroad iron and ...ries.

Prop ...nussa, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop ...conto, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, 40 m ..., 100 hides, 60 tons iron, and sundries.

Prop ...conto, Milwaukee, 35 pkgs fish, 173 brls ... and sundries.

Schr Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.

Schr ...nata Mary, South Haven, 64 cds wood.

Schr J. Elderhouse, Erie, 790 tons coal.

Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.

Schr S. G. Baldwin, Escanaba, 600 tons iron ore.

Schr Merchant, Erie, 150 tons railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop Cuyahoga, Marquette, 284 tons iron ore, 12 pkgs fish, 40 pkgs hides, and sundries.

Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.

Schr Sanguine, Menominee, 200 m lumber.

Schr Wm. Tates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.

Schr Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber, and sundries.

Schr Robert Howlitt, White Lake, 150 m lumber.

Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, 130 m lumber.

Schr H. Bleed, Jacksonport, 3,000 cedar posts, 55 cds wood.

Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 170 m lumber.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 122 m lumber.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 116 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.

Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.

Schr Millight, Tawas City, 243,238 m lumber.

Schr Fannie and Floy, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

Schr M. Seville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.

Schr E. S. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.

Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.

Schr Four Brothers, Holland, 102 cds hemlock bark.

Schr C. Ellsworth, Oconto, 235 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Kate Richmond, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 185 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 300 m lumber.

Schr Sea Star, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber, 200 m shingles.

Schr Willie and Laura, South Haven, 35 cds wood.

Schr A. Frederick, Saugatuck, 44 cds slabs.

Schr Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 110 cds wood, 15 m lumber.

Schr C. N. Johnson, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED..............Nov. 11.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 140 brls beef.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 800 green hides, and sundries.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 1,000 brls flour.

Schr Canada, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn.

Schr Wm. Howe, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.

Schr Pandora, Port Hope, 17,798 bu wheat.

Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.

Prop Mercury, Ludington, 1,200 bu oats.

Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 5 tons coal.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 18,157 bu wheat, 1,900 brls flour, 200 bags timothy seed, 100 tubs butter, and sundries.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 200 brls flour.

Prop Peerless, Portage Lake, 2,000 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 35,200 bu corn.

Schr G. H. Warmington, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.

Schr Peoria, Goderich, 13,272 bu oats.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, sundries.

Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 75 brls salt.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—Quotable at 10c for wheat and 9c for corn to Buffalo; to Oswego, 15c on corn; to Ogdensburgh, 17c on corn; to Collingwood, 8½c on corn. The engagements reported were: To Oswego—Kate Kelley, corn at 15c; to Ogdensburgh—Light Guard, corn at 17c. To New York—Propellers Potomac and Idaho, corn through. To Brockville—Kate Richmond, corn at 15c. To Buffalo—Schooners Annie Vought and Warmington, corn at 9c. Total capacity equal to 15,000 bu wheat and 214,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Grain freights are dull, and again 1c lower. Engagements include the following: Schooner W. J. Whaling, wheat to Buffalo at 13c; schooner Orient, wheat to Oswego at 17½c; schooner Delos de Wolf, wheat to Ogdensburgh at 19½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Rates unchanged. Schr D. Dossman is chartered for coal to Chicago at $1.50; propeller B. F. Wade, salt to Chicago at ...c; schooner F. L. Knapp, railroad iron to Milwaukee at $2.00; schooner Barkalow, and ... Sea Gull, coal to Detroit, at $1.25; schooner ...stving, salt to Cleveland, at 6c.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the N. E. Weather clear.

Seaman's wages firm at $3.00.

The tug Mildred, whose going ashore at ...na we have noted before, is a total wreck.

The schooner St. Paul went ashore near Grand Rapids, a few days since. Nothing is known of her condition.

The Buffalo *Express* says the tug Bryant, sent to the relief of the Lafayette Cooke, reports the vessel lying easy, and with good prospects of getting off.

It is reported that the schooner Owasco, ... down, is ashore at the head of Lake Erie. The tug Magnet, and pumps, from Detroit, have been sent to her relief.

The tug Eliza Williams, about whose safety there has been much anxiety, has at length arrived at Detroit. After breaking loose from the steamer Amoskeag, she was picked up by a tug at Eau and brought to Detroit.

The bark Favorite arrived at Port Huron on Saturday, having been out in the storm, which was extremely violent between the Straits and the ... The Favorite sustained damages in sails and outfit, and was compelled to call at Port Huron for repairs.

The steamer China has arrived at Detroit. Some 500 or 600 bushels of her grain has been found in a dry state. It was stated that a portion of the flour was also damaged, but, if all on board, this rumor seems hardly credible, as she had at no time more than nine feet of water in her hold.

A Buffalo despatch says: "The barge Forest ..., from Saginaw, laden with lumber, while in tow of the tug Burlington, during the gale last night, cut loose two miles outside of the breakwater, and is supposed to be lost, with all hands. The barges Kentucky and Star of the ..., which were in tow of the tug, also broke loose at the same time. The former is waterlogged, and the latter was brought in. Portions of the wreck of the Forest Queen were seen by the crew of the Kentucky."

The southwest storm a day or two since wiped out of existence two well-known vessels, the schooner Scotland and the barge Forest Queen. The former had been in service for twenty-seven years, and was built at Perrysburgh, Ohio. She was 187 tons burden. The Forest Queen, which was a total loss, was the steamer of that name, which plied for a time between Detroit and Saginaw. She was seventeen years in commission, a few years since was converted into a lumber barge. The barge Planet, which went to pieces at Two Rivers, Lake Michigan, was also at one time a prominent steamer, and plied for several years between Detroit and Lake Superior. She was built at Newport in 1855, and was ... tons burden.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.

The Gift of Washington Lost Forty-Eight Years and Discovered in a Louisville Junk Shop.

From the New Orleans News.

It is doubtless within the recollection of many in this city that in the year 1824 General Lafayette made a tour of this country, attended with such an ovation as offered, perhaps, the grandest spectacle of a nation's tribute to a hero the world has ever seen. During his tour, upon a visit to some town in the State of Tennessee, the General was mysteriously robbed of his watch, a valued souvenir, which had been presented to him (in 1781) by General George Washington to commemorate at once the affectionate relations which had long existed between them, and his gallant services at the siege of Yorktown, the crowning event in the struggle for American independence. Directly upon the robbery becoming known, most strenuous efforts were made for its recovery, but, despite the fact that the Governor of Tennessee offered a reward for one thousand dollars for its return, not the slightest trace of it was thereafter obtained, and General Lafayette was eventually compelled to return to France, resigned to the thought that the precious gift of his dear friend was lost to him forever.

The years passed on, and with their lapse the recollection of the circumstance faded away. Lafayette died in 1834, and for a space of forty-eight years the stolen watch bore an unknown history. At the end of that time, but a few days ago, a gentleman residing in this city, while visiting Louisville, attended an auction sale at junk shop, where, strange to relate, he found among the articles offered a watch, which, upon examination, he discovered to be the long-lost watch of Lafayette.

Suffice it to say that he eagerly purchased it, and as quickly formed the resolution to transmit it to the family of General Lafayette, now residing in Paris; pending which transmission, however, the gentleman has brought it to his home, and has consented to its exhibition for a few days at E. A. Tyler's jewelry store, on Canal street.

The watch is open-faced, of gold, with a double case, and may be remarked as of a peculiar appearance, being of only ordinary size, but nearly as thick as it is wide. The outer case bears upon its entire surface carved figures, in bold relief, representing the picture of Mars offering a crown to the goddess of Peace, who is surrounded by her emblems, while over all appear the stern implements of war, hung high out of reach. On the inner case appears the yet plainly legible inscription:

"G. Washington
To
Gilbert Mattiers de Lafayette,
Lord Cornwallis's Capitulation,
Yorktown,
Dec'b'r 17, 1781."

On the covering of the works is seen the maker's name,—E. Halifax, London, 1759.

One can believe that the sight of this relic, with its host of historical recollections clustering about it, is well-fitted to awaken a host of memories, and carry one's imagination over the space of nearly a century, to the time when the grand and gone here friends stood side by side, carving out their glorious names and fame, which to-day shine through the long vista of years with a lustre that can never fade.

THE ARKANSAS BANDIT.

An Interesting Sketch of the Early Life in Kentucky of the Noted Freebooter Fitzpatrick.

Communication to Russellville (Ky.) Herald.

The ruffianism that has recently spread such terror throughout Mississippi County, Ark., and which has furnished the press of the country so much sensational literature, suggests to the writer some interesting facts connected with the life and conduct of the generalissimo of that young rebellion. C. B. Fitzpatrick, the leading spirit of this barbarous and unrighteous freebooting, was a classmate and companion of the writer during the years 1868 and 1869. He was then 24 years old, and is now 27. We were fellow-students at the Kentucky University, at Lexington, at the time abovesaid. Fitzpatrick was an excellent student, standing second to none in his classes in point of scholarship and regular attendance. He was then a fine specimen of physical manhood; was about six feet in height, with a splendid muscular development, his limbs knit together with sinews of iron, and his whole bodily appearance betokened great powers of endurance and the agility of an athlete. He was fine looking and free-spoken. His physiognomy indicated considerable mental vigor, and indeed his career as a student verified the prophecies suggested by his fine features. He was a very accomplished and ready debator, scarcely surpassed in this respect by any of the eight hundred students who matriculated in the university during that session. He possessed many of the essential perquisites of an orator—great fluency of speech, never-failing self-possession, enough histrionic instinct, and a mind considerably cultured by historic and polite literature. He was curiously fond of paradoxes of all kinds, taking especial delight in expounding and contending for all manner of heterodox tenets, both in the lecture-room and in the debating societies. He once delivered a very grotesque and original oration on the "Right to do Wrong." He elucidated his new philosophy with marked ability and no little humor. He was very unpopular as a society man, and he was supremely indifferent to the estimate placed upon him in this particular. He was, however, much admired in the debating clubs, for he was never known to decline making a speech, and a telling one, when called upon by the members of one of the many bodies. He invariably responded to these calls to the eminent satisfaction of his audience.

While at the university he manifested the dreadful character he now exhibits to the world with painful frequency. He is by instinct a desperado, a born bandit. He was perfectly miserable unless engaged in some exciting and tumultuous undertaking. Duels were his delight, street affrays his chosen amusements, rows of all kinds his constant source of happiness. He was a man of desperate courage, as thoroughly a stranger to fear in all its guises as any man that ever trod the earth. He was unreasonable, despotical, and ungovernable.

Fitzpatrick is a native of Kentucky, and at the time of which we now write had his home in Georgetown, Ky. He was an officer in the Federal cavalry during our late war, and was with Wilson in his famous raid through Alabama and Georgia just at the close of the war. His whole person is covered with scars, some the trophies of battle, others the relics of shooting and stabbing affrays. The writer has heard him boast of the quantity of lead he carried in his body, and has seen many of his cherished scars.

During his turbulent career at the university an incident occurred, under the writer's observation, which illustrates the character of the man. He was a member of the "Cecropian Literary and Debating Society." He, of course, tried to rule this dignified and intellectual body, and his overbearing disposition soon drove him, either by public expulsion or a forced resignation, to leave the society. He severed his connection with the body and became its bitter foe. One evening during an interesting discussion "Fitz" strode in and took a conspicuous seat, becoming the "observed of all observers," for we all at once saw that a terrible storm was brewing. Some imprudent youth imprudently called on "Fitz" for a speech, and he yielded to the demand thus made in one of the most remarkable productions of modern times. He took a position in the rear of the large hall, immediately in front of a huge pillar reaching from floor to ceiling, and delivered himself of all the bitterness, spleen, and abuse that had been growing and flooding his bruised spirit since his exit as a member. His whole speech was a diatribe of withering denunciation against the society as a body, some individual members, and more particularly the urbane President. He lashed the latter until forbearance really became a crime, and then the presiding officer declared the house adjourned and made a violent rush for our hero, with his mace as his only weapon. The whole excited society rushed toward their assailant, but he was equal to the emergency, and, being heavily armed, succeeded in leaving the house unscathed. A challenge followed, Fitzpatrick sending the cartel to the President, which was declined, for reasons other than the cowardice of the challengee, for he was a man of courage. Failing in this, Fitzpatrick procured two pistols and two bowie knives and proceeded to the room of Mr. C., the President, walked in, found Mr. C. and two other gentlemen in the room, quietly walked up to a table and laid his armament on it, took his stand by the fire-place, and commandingly said: "Mr. C., I'm here to have settlement with you; there are two pistols and two knives, take any one, take any two, take any three of them, or take the whole d—d bunch, and let's go to work." The prompt and determined interference of several friends alone arrested a bloody murder. Several other such fracases chequered the college life of this now renowned bandit.

After Fitzpatrick graduated in the Law Department of the University in 1869, he went direct to Arkansas; he instantly entered politics as a most uncompromising Radical, on the carpet-bag platform. He was fresh from the lecture-room, but despite these facts was soon made Circuit Judge. He was distinguished for lawlessness of mind as well as of disposition, and his record as the wearer of the ermine is not peculiarly happy. He subsequently filled the position of Commonwealth's Attorney in his old district. Recently he has been the commander of one of the most bold and terrible gangs of robbers and plunderers that ever afflicted modern society. His genius conceived, and his wonderful daring executed, some of the most high-handed and revolting outrages ever perpetrated in any country. This is strange history for a young fellow who has not yet completed his 28th year, and whose talents and endowments, if properly directed, would surely lead to eminence and usefulness.

The "Soothing" of a Disturbed District in China.

"One hundred bamboo cages are wanted!" Such was the form of an order issued a short time ago from the office of Chow Yang District Magistrate near Swatow. The plain meaning was that about that number of men were to be beheaded, and the bamboo workers were required to furnish the requisite means of conveying the victims to the execution ground. The occasion of this hecatomb was the presence of General Pang, who by special imperial commission is meting out justice to delinquents in the districts indicated, of twenty and thirty years' standing as well as to those of quite recent date. During the times of the rebellion, that part of China especially was thrown into a state of general misrule and judicial confusion. The civil mandarins were often set at defiance even by villages which had not participated in insurrection, but whose clan ties and clan feuds made them unwilling to admit an outside umpire to regulate their social relations and rights. And so cases went on accumulating. Murders were committed, feuds were pursued with bloody strife, taxes were withheld, and tax-collectors beaten and driven away; violence and lawlessness reigned supreme. It is a noticeable characteristic of the Chinese civil administration, that, though the civil representatives of the Imperial Government were powerless either to punish or protect, they did not allow themselves to forget these things—a note was carefully made of every lawless act and its perpetrators. And when peace was restored elsewhere, a General, who had made for himself a name in the north among rebels, was sent down to his own native district, to "soothe" his old neighbors and acquaintances. And he has "soothed" large numbers of them, for they have made no disturbances of any kind since they passed under his hands—and never will. General Pang has been engaged in this task over three years.—*Shanghai Gazette.*

An Amphibious Man.

A contemporary, writing of the light-house at the Delaware Breakwater, thus speaks of the keeper of the light: The present keeper of the light, Mr. Norman, seems perfectly amphibious, as a light-keeper should be. He is perfectly satisfied with his life, though to landsmen, accustomed to gay variety, it seems intolerably monotonous. His walks are confined to the irregularly shaped stones of the Breakwater, and his amusement to fishing from the north end of the stone pile for the family breakfast. The lights require extreme care, which they certainly receive. With an assistant in Mr. Sullivan, who receives the tedium by writing little articles for the local Delaware press, he must watch all variations of the weather, and be ready at any moment to relieve distressed vessels, which, from the peculiar locality, are not by any means scarce. If a fog arises by day or night, the fog-bell tower must be visited, the clock-work machinery started, and unlucky mariners warned of the proximity of danger. If a snow storm rages, the exterior of the lantern must be frequently observed, and the surface frequently cleared of snow or sleet—a particularly charming diversion, with a wind blowing at a hundred miles an hour, and the temperature near zero. Sometimes vessels are dashed upon the breakwater itself. The barkentine White Cloud, with coal, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, struck during a northeast gale in November, 1870, immediately at the the light-house. She was trying to make the harbor by the opening between the ice-breaker and the breakwater proper. Mr. Norman's description of the rescue of the crew on a spar is thrilling. The vessel went to pieces, and some of her "bones" still cling to the walls of the pile. When she approached, Mr. Norman was taking his turn at the watch, sitting on a chair, looking out of the window of the watch-room, at the flag-staff on the fog-bell tower, he can tell to a certainty, by watching the regularly recurring reflection of the "flash" upon the staff, whether the light is in perfect order or not, and the least imperfection is immediately attended to. The light at this station is what is known as a fourth-order-light, with flash attachment. The flash is produced by a revolving apparatus of partially opaque glass, which passes at regular intervals before the light and obscures it for a few seconds, after which it suddenly flashes again upon the waters.

INTERNATIONAL MEASURES.

A Recent Report Before the French Academy of Sciences.

Last week M. Tresca informed the French Academy of Sciences that the International Commission for the adoption of the metre, and of which he was one of the secretaries, had concluded its debates, under the auspices of the President, M. Mathieu, and of M. Otto Struve, the Russian astronomer. The following is an abstract of the resolution adopted. The French metre preserved in the archives of Paris, in its present state, is adopted as the universal standard. Copies of it, executed with the greatest nicety, are to serve as prototypes for the different countries that have acceded to the proposal of having a common international measure. The length of the metre is to be taken at the temperature of zero centigrade (freezing point). The material of the prototypes shall be an alloy of ninety parts of platinum and ten of iridium, with an allowance of 2 per cent in excess or defect. All the copies are to be made out of one and the same ingot. The bars are to be heated for several days at the highest possible temperature, so that they may not afterwards be subjected to any but the slightest mechanical actions. They are to be 102 centimetres in length, and when finished are to be kept in appropriate boxes. Each prototype is to be accompanied with two mercury thermometers, carefully compared to the air-thermometer, and to be verified from time to time. The divisions are to be made by machinery constructed on purpose. The comparisons with the original standard are to be affected by immersing the prototypes in a liquid, as also in the air, but the standard is not to be immersed in any liquid until the end of the operations.

As for the kilogram, that now existing in the archives of Paris shall be taken for a universal standard; its form, a cylinder of an altitude equal to the diameter, shall be adopted. Its weight shall be taken *in vacuo*; the material of the prototypes shall be the same as that adopted for the metre; a single cylinder shall be cast, from which they are all to be cut. The balances for weighing them shall be made on purpose. A permanent committee is named to direct the operations. It is recommended to establish in Paris a permanent international weights and measure office, at the expense of the Governments acceding to the plan.

A Bridegroom Commits Suicide on His Wedding-Day.

A shocking event took place at Dublin, on the morning of Oct. 24. A marriage was to take place between Hubert de Burgh, a young barrister, and a son of a Major in the army, and Miss Margaret Rogers, a daughter of a magistrate. Both parties belonged to the best Dublin society. The marriage was to take place at St. Peter's Church, and, at the hour fixed for its celebration, the bridal party entered the church. The bridegroom did not make his appearance, and, after some delay, a messenger was despatched to Mr. de Burgh's house. On reaching the house, he found that the bridegroom had, after carefully dressing himself for the bridal, returned to his bedroom and cut his throat with a razor. On learning what had taken place, the bridal party broke up amid a very distressing scene, the bride being conveyed home in an insensible state. Mr. de Burgh's injuries are said to be mortal. Great efforts were made by the family keep the occurrence secret. Even the police were not aware of it at an early hour the next morning. DeBurgh was about 27 years of age, and was recently called to the bar after a distinguished course in Trinity College. He is a man of considerable literary talents, and has contributed to the College Magazine. After the bridal party had waited an hour a message arrived that he had been taken suddenly ill, that version of the facts being given to spare the feelings of the bride, whose grief was intense. It appears that, after having dressed, DeBurgh inflicted five gashes with a razor on his throat, and was found on the floor bleeding by a servant. There are various reports as to the cause, one being that some of his family disapproved of the match, and refused to be present at the wedding. This, however, is denied by his father, Major de Burgh, who can assign no cause for the melancholy act, which was the last thing to be expected from de Burgh's disposition and character.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles, Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN WANTED OF $22,000 ON THE CHOICEST property in Evanston, worth double the amount, beside the building, and the money to be expended on the land. Not needed faster than is necessary to build during the winter. Address BOARDER, care Mattison House, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, pianos, or good collateral, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1, Desk K W.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,500, FOR THE USE OF which board will be given at a hotel in the city, with best accommodations. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$300 AND $400, WITH good chattel mortgage, for three months. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—$12,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 PER cent; $100 commission, on 640 acres of improved land. Address N 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $600 FOR SIX MONTHS; good interest and security. Address H 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE CAUTION THE PUBLIC against transacting any business whatever, on our account, with one J. H. Tomlinson, claiming to be of the firm of Tomlinson & Stanton, of New Orleans, La. R. G. CASE & CO., 78 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT ROBERT NEWSham would oblige Thomas Newsham, his brother, by giving information at Mrs. RATHBONE'S, 122 West Ewing-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES KELLY, who left his home No. 336 West Polk-st. at 11 o'clock Sunday night. Is 5 feet 8 inches high, light mustache and side whiskers. Information will be received at the above number.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS old, gentle, sound in every way; good for buggy or express wagon. J. W. HEDENBERG, 25 South Canal-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXpress and delivery wagons, at 259 South Canal-st.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; storage for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale Court; office, 305 Seventeenth-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE HEATING PARlor stove (Brilliant No 16) at a bargain. EDDY & JAMIESON, 228 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOVE, ORIENTAL, NO. 14, base burner, in good condition; cheap. Inquire at Store 72a, West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 751 West Lake-st., and 35 South Carpenter.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EGAN-AV., 75 FEET, CORNER Langley-st.; offered very low.
No. 87 Vincennes-av., is a 2-story brick dwelling.
No. 89 Vincennes-av., marble front.
No. 1373 Wabash-av., is a 2-story frame with basement, and good barn.
Immediate possession given to either or all of the above houses.
10 acres at Lawndale, very choice property, only $2,500 per acre.
160 on Colfax-av., corner Thirty-third-st.; cheap.
5 acres at Brookline, Section 27, 38, 14, one block from depot; $2,250 per acre.
Valuable acre property at Englewood. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 West Madison-st.: Lots on Sampson-st., near Wallace; a bargain; 9 lots on Elk Grove-st. and Bloomingdale-road; cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—150x160 FEET CORNER OF STATE and Sixty-ninth-sts., at a bargain if taken at once. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each an Union-av., within two blocks of horse-cars. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FINEST LIST OF property ever offered for sale in the West Division. We make West Side property a specialty. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—LOT 25x150 FEET fronting on Fulton-st., between California and Oglesby-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, AND lot 36x125, with cellar, on Arnold-st., near Douglas-place. Immediate possession (must be sold). J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x150, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak, at a great bargain, if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—56 FEET ON DEARBORN, CORNER of Chestnut; the finest location on the street. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WASHINGTON, EAST of Western-av. This must be sold, and is a good speculation. Also, 40 feet on Fulton, east of Ashland-av. Owner wants to sell to-day, and will make a great sacrifice. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW HOUSE AND LARGE lot corner of Jackson and California-av. Inquire on premises 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DE KOVEN-ST., BEtween Clinton and Jefferson, for $2,800; very cheap property, and desirable for manufacturing purposes. GEO. W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, 15 rooms and corner lot worth $9,000; $5,000 on long time, balance suburban lots or farm. Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement house, containing 25 rooms, modern improvements, with 10 years' lease of lot. House furnished complete and filled with boarders. Would take a small cottage in West Division in part payment. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—3-STORY OCTAGON stone-front house and basement of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, No. 489 Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A LARGE 3-STORY stone-front house of 16 rooms, hot and cold water, all modern improvements, barn and lot, No. 206 Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRAME house, all modern improvements, and lot 200x160 feet, east front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—TWO 2-STORY FRAME houses, brick foundation, of 11 rooms each, and lot, Nos. 592 and 594 Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH—2-STORY DWELling and lot, 185 Rucker-st., near Chicago-av. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—TWO ACRES at Washington Heights, near depot; offered upon liberal terms. Also, 75 feet upon Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. House and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan-st., cheap. I have numerous calls for residence property in all parts of the city. Owners will consult their interests by giving me a call. Loans negotiated upon real estate security in sums from $5,000 upwards, at current rates. F. H. LONG, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—5 ACRES CORNER of Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st. This choice property can be retailed at a large profit. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OR EXCHANGE FOR A West Side city residence, my very choice home in Wheaton, near the College; large grounds, evergreens, fine orchard, with all kinds of fruit, good wells, etc. GEO. F. KIMBALL, northeast corner Clinton and Washington-sts., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—500 CHOICE building lots in Hill & Pike's Addition, only two (2) blocks from the new depot. Dummy trains run on Rock Island Railroad at hours to suit merchants and mechanics. Streets are all graded and sidewalks are to be made immediately, leading from the depot to the property. Size of lots 25x125 feet. Price $200 each, payable $40 cash and $40 per year. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST SACRIFICE 150 FEET front on the best corner in Woodlawn, 200 feet from the great South Park. Quick, or gone. K. WINNE, 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—96 ACRES ABOUT 6 miles west of limits on North-av., at $125 per acre. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 190 Madison-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 9.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—80 ACRES NEAR Thornton, Cook Co. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ENCUMBERED CITY TO EXCHANGE for outside property that will realize a fortune, or will take $25,000 to $30,000 city and pay difference. Call and examine. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner of Madison.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—THREE OR FOUR young men can be accommodated with first-class board and lodging, at $5 per week; day board $4.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—EXCELLENT table board $5 per week; also rooms with board.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished front room; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board; house first-class; accommodation for a few day boarders.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with fire, suitable for a gentleman, to rent with board.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, ONE furnished front room, with board; also one side room.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—2 DElightful unfurnished rooms, front parlor, with sitting and bedrooms in rear, rented together or separately, with first-class table board; fine chance for family of four, or two young married couples; accommodations for one young gent; terms reasonable.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gents can obtain nicely furnished room, good board and modern conveniences. References required.

245 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. Breakfast at 7; dinner at 6. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, for gentlemen only. Day boarders wanted.

263 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM for two gents, half-past 6 dinner, house has modern improvements.

529 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 DESIRABLE single rooms, or 2 rooms en suite, with board, for families, or gentlemen who wish first-class accommodations.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO NICE ROOMS, pleasantly located, gas and hot water, with board; also day board.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of unfurnished front rooms, with large closet.

ONE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN PRIVATE family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars; terms reasonable; references required. Inquire at store 738 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

South Side.

19 JOHNSON-PLACE — PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife or young gentlemen.

27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A NICELY FURnished front room; also hall bedroom, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

73 AND 75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also day boarders accommodated. Inquire at Room 16.

499 BURNSIDE (DEARBORN)-ST., NEAR TWENtieth—Pleasantly furnished room, with good board, suitable for a single or married person. Prices very reasonable, and everything first-class and desirable.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two; also one single room. First-class board. Terms moderate.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife. Private family.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

North Side.

PARTIES WISHING A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE winter, convenient to business, would do well to address ECONOMY, 73 North Clark-st. The best of references given and required.

PARTIES WISHING TO BOARD THIS WINTER, and having their own furniture, will find it to their interest to call at 73 North Clark-st., upper floor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY A SINGLE gentleman in a quiet house; terms moderate. References. Address M 11, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT OAK PARK, A VERY DEsirable two-story house, with barn and large yard. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED BRICK house, octagon front, 10 good rooms, first-class locality; $100 per month; Harrison-st. and Centre-av. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 540 North LaSalle-st., with large lot; possession at once. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE ELIGIBLE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling (new) No. 185 Huron-st., near LaSalle. Contains all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—306 MOHAWK-ST., A NEW TWO-STORY frame, convenient to Lincoln Park and Larrabee-st. cars. Apply on premises, or to C. R. BROOKE, Room 13, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, fronting the lake, neighborhood first-class, all modern improvements, rent low, and furniture for sale. Possession immediately. No. 332 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSETS, HALL, barn, water, Erie-st., ¼ block east of Ashland-av., $25. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—THAT NICE FAMILY RESIDENCE NO. 294 Michigan-av., with all modern improvements, containing 15 rooms and attic. Apply to A. GILLESPIE, 118 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, 210 LAFLIN-ST., 5 blocks from corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st., $10 per month. Inquire of SHUMACKER, corner Blue Island-av and Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE WELL-FURNISHed house (13 rooms), near Douglas-place, to a first-class tenant. Address X 15, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house; also barn; the house is ready for immediate occupancy; everything complete for housekeeping; furnace, gas, hot and cold water; rent low to a responsible party. 17 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 20, 209 West Madison-st.: Brick house, furnished; a bargain; West Side; 2 suites of 4 rooms each, on Randolph-st., east of Union-st., $25 per month. Also, a large number of furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, NORTH Side, horse railway street, $20. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 191 West Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR Halsted, and furniture for sale to the amount of $300; a good chance. D. COLE & SON., 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEmen or room-mate. Apply 118 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, large and small; location first-class and central; house has all modern improvements. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at 119 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—AT 255 CALUMET-AV., THE 2ND-STORY, six rooms, very desirable for a small family; also one front room in first story, very pleasant for two persons, with board.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN private family, near Hoyne and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at store, 738 West Madison-street, cor. Lincoln.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 128 West Randolph-st. Inquire No. 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, NEAR Union Park, 5 rooms. Inquire at 549 Fulton-st. References required.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT CHAMber, unfurnished, with heat, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply at 231 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM FOR TWO PERsons and one single room; marble front row on Twenty-fifth-st. Good board in same row. Inquire at premises No. 35 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT sitting room, two bedrooms, two closets, with use of bath room on same floor; also gas and water, in the best location on West Side. Apply on premises, 292 West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor bedroom to one or two gentlemen, in a private German family. Inquire 283 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—339 WEST POLK-ST.—6 ROOMS ON first floor of a new building, with closets and water, suitable for 1 or 2 families. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES, FURnished and unfurnished, with gas, and heated by steam. Everything new and neat, with or without board, in the Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st., near Madison, South Side. Inquire of B. J. DOWNEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, and one of the best locations on the West Side, suitable for any kind of business, or for a first-class boarding house; rent cheap. Furniture for sale. Address D 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 424 WEST Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS VERY convenient for housekeeping, on first floor, in excellent order, $28. 735 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR small family, one block west of Union Park, on Smith-st.; water in kitchen, with coal house and yard. Inquire at 330 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Jackson. Fine store, good location. Only $30. Also, a larger store, $35. Very cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third, fourth, and a portion of the second floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM ELEVATOR—THREE stories of Nos. 61 and 63 South Water-st., 34x135, together with large office, 40x34, with vaults and door complete. Suitable for any wholesale business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFTS, WITH GOOD ENtrance, in Garnett Building, corner Lake and Market-sts. Inquire on premises of O. LUNT.

TO RENT—STANLEY HALL, 619 WEST LAKE-st., for balls, parties, lectures, &c. Prof. W. W. QUINN.

TO RENT—STORE 165 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, No. 387 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ROOM 21, 209 West Madison-st.: Store 227½ West Randolph-st., $20 per month. Fine light basement under No. 227, $20 per month. Large hall over 304 West Madison-st., 24x70. Also, stores and offices on West and North Sides.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, Room 20, 209 West Madison-st., rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Don't keep your rooms unoccupied; please leave description of the same at our office. We have a constant demand for such.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman, wife, and child; (child 2 years old.) Address Y 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 6 months or longer, in good locality; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address, with full particulars and location, D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO RENT A COTtage of 5 rooms, and barn, for 5 or 6 months. Location must be east of Robey-st., and south of Kinzie. Address, for 3 days, W. M—Y, 115 North Ada-st., stating location and rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE A SPLENDID cook, and a first-class laundress. I will take, until May 1 (with the privilege of taking three or four first-class boarders) a good house, well furnished, and board the owner's family for rent or part rent. Address, with name and location, B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE, IN good central location for cigars and tobacco, front of sample room preferred. Address B & S, Room 2, 124 South Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $61.10, ON Nov. 11, between Jefferson-st. and 127 Van Buren. The finder will be thanked and suitably rewarded by leaving at 137 Van Buren-st.

LOST—OCT. 28, A LARGE DOG, CROSS BETWEEN Newfoundland and Shepherd; answers to the name of Ben. $10 will be paid for the return of said dog, or $5 for information where he may be found, to 22 Rucker-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD—LARGE SILVER WATCH, train of cars engraved on cover; valued as a family relic. Return to 28 Nevada Block and receive reward; no questions asked.

LOST—TWO LETTERS, MISDIRECTED (WRONG P. O. box), one containing greenbacks, the other a check on "Bull's Head National Bank," of New York, drawn by E. F. Mead, dated New York, Nov. 4, 1872. Any person returning above check to P. O. Box 129 Chicago, is welcome to the greenbacks. Payment of check stopped.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON WEST Side, part of a gold ear ring, consisting of plate with chain and drop attached. Finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Public School on Monroe-st.

FOUND—AN ENGLISH POINTER DOG; GOT ON express East, Oct. 20; dog half gray and brown; brass chain, no name. Owner can have the dog by writing to MARTIN RUHLBACH, Baggageman, M. C. R. R., Detroit, Mich.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—ONE GRAY HORSE about 16 hands high, weighs about 1,100 pounds, with blanket on, from 180 Cottage Grove-av. A suitable reward will be paid for his return at 22 West Lake-st. or the above number. LEE & MURBACH.

MAN MISSING—WILLIAM HENRY LITHGOW left home on the 16th day of October last for Crown Point, Indiana, to buy horses, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his anxious wife at No. 273 Fourth-av., Chicago, Ill.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A BAR or brick, No. 462, composed of silver, lead, and antimony, belonging to the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, 26 South Jefferson-st. It was dropped from one of their wagons, yesterday, between the tunnel and Michigan-av. on Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 33 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE—$20 a day made by travelling men, and $8 to $12 a day by men and women in the city and country with our Silver Needles and Golden Caskets. Call and see, or send for sample. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN who are now travelling through Indiana and Ohio, or Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 209 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUGGIST, MIDDLE-AGED, with best of reference. Address B 54, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, BY A LEADing silk, dress, and fancy goods house in New York. Parties who can control a good trade will receive excellent encouragement; also a salesman specially for the German trade. Address in confidence, J H R, Box 2545, New York City Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROcery store and deliver goods. Apply at southeast corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK THAT speaks German and English fluently; to the right man a good salary will be paid. Address O 21 Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AT 256 WABASH-AV. Wages, $3 a week.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, State agents for Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Iowa, a few young men who want to sell goods to consumer; can also find a profitable and permanent business. JONES & CO., 163 West Madison-st.; open day and evening.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 18 TO 20 YEARS, with energy and ability, to learn and work up in an attractive mercantile business. Ability to command some money would be a consideration. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—PORTER; ALSO FIVE SALESMEN; city trade. BUSINESS, 183 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT CUTTER, AT 291 WEST Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MOUNT AND varnish chromos. References required, and permanent employment given. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 717 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS, STAGE HANDS, AT Horner's Building, corner Wabash-av., and Jackson-st., Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—BUTCHER—A FIRST-RATE CUTTER and market salesman; must be temperate, intelligent, and of gentlemanly address. Good pay to the right kind of man. R. J. BOWES, 27 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT-MAKERS AT DARCEY'S Shoe Shop, corner of Jefferson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TAILORS AND TWO good tailoresses. Good wages and steady work. Apply at No. 5 Rush-st., near the bridge. Come prepared for work.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, WHO has worked in a bookstore, and lives on the South Side. Must come well recommended. Apply at 50 East Harrison-st. CHAPIN & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RAILROAD news agents, first-class trains, commissions will average $30 and $25 per week. Address or call on General News Agent, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO CANvass Family Bibles, Life of Christ and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. Good inducements to right men. No capital, but reference required. Apply to KELLY & HOWISON, 296 South Clark-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 350 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY OR GIRL TO STRIP TOBACCO and learn to make bunches, a 871½ South State-st.

WANTED—500 MEN ON THE C. & N. W. R. R. Leave to-night; wages $2.50 to $3. Free fare. Apply early at 20 North Canal and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A LIVE, PUSHING MAN WHO knows how to get orders for advertising, can get a specialty for the New Year by which he can realize large sums during the next six weeks. Only successful men who mean business need apply to ADVERTISING, 56 Maiden-Lane, New York.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; $2.25 per day; board $3.50 per week; 50 for Chicago & Pacific Railroad; 25 saw-mill hands; 50 corn-huskers, at 28 West Madison-st. or 13 South Canal, over Tribune office. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 200 MORE MEN TO GO TO Menominee, Wis., to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per day. Fare entirely free there and back. Come to 25 West Lake-st., Room 5, and get your ticket. Half rate tickets to the South.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city, and one for every town in the Union, for an easy business that will pay $300 in 3 days on $5 to $8 capital to start with. Samples free, and steady employment. Will pay expenses to city and return if we cannot show three times the profit of any other business extant. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad, and levee work South; wages $2.25 per day, and $40 to $50 per month and board. Also, 25 farm hands, 30 saw-mill men, and me near the city. Free fare. Apply to C. Y. SNELL & CO., Agents, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN TO LEAVE THIS EVENING for Michigan, to work on railroad. Work all winter at $2.25 and $2.50 per day; board, $400 per week. Free fare to the work and back. Bring your baggage and go at once; to-morrow will be too late. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 83 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING ready forms on a Gordon press. None but a good hand need apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER, AT 47 MILLER-ST.

WANTED—A BELL BOY, AT MADAME COIGNARD & CLARKE'S European Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A FRENCHMAN FOR GOOD JOB, also fifteen men for steady winter work; good wages. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some road; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 80 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD IRONER and washer, in a small family; German preferred. 530 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework in a small family. A neat, honest, and handy girl will find a permanent place. Call at 1,455 Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Swede, Norwegian, or Bohemian preferred, at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, AT 393 West Randolph-st. Apply personally.

WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; must be good to children. 542 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 143 Lytle-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and sew. Apply at 1254 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. Apply at 468 West Randolph.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT FLORENCE Place House, 1030 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT NO. 10 Eldridge Court.

WANTED—AT 89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A competent cook; also girl for general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at No. 6 South Peoria-st. Call early.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES, AT 150 Ohio-st. Steady employment and good wages given.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE SHIRT-IRONER, LAUNDRY girls, and dishwashers at the Everett House, 218 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK (MIDDLE AGED) AT 278 West Harrison-st. Highest wages.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE IN A LIFE-TIME.—I WANT AN HONorable man with $5,000 to $10,000 capital to join me in a business clearing $10,000 in six months. No risk. Every cent secured. Call at once, at 255 Ewing-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE CHANCES TO PURCHASE stocks of goods, or engage in business, is offered to persons having capital from $200 to $5,000. Call on LARKIN & BENNETT, 73 South Canal-st., corner Madison-st., Room 4.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE, AT 170 East Adams-st., in good running order, with a good run of custom of from 100 to 150 per day. The proprietor being out of health wishes a change of climate.

A GOOD-PAYING SALOON AND CONCERT hall for sale, at 61 East Kinzie-st.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, ON THE WEST Side, near Madison-st.; from 20 to 26 boarders; receipts from $170 to $200 per week. $300 or $400 will buy it. Ill health the reason for selling. Good chance to get a first-class house cheap. KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER HOUSE FOR sale cheap. Best stand in the city. 22 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS SHEET IRON AND TIN SHOP FOR sale, together with full control of one of the best patents of the age. Full set of tools in good order. Reason for selling, ill-health. Address X 21, Tribune Branch office.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, WELL LOCATED and doing a good business, for sale; small amount required. B. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 127 West Washington-st.

I WILL SELL A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST IN AN established retail hardware and house-furnishing house, paying fine profits. Address, stating available capital, Z 37, Tribune Branch office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF cigar store and news depot; 154 Blue Island-av.; reason for selling, going to leave the city.

SALOON ON NORTH SIDE FOR SALE CHEAP, with or without stock. Inquire this week at 111 Ohio-st.

TO MILLMEN AND OTHERS—WE HAVE A number of saw and flour mills for sale on easy terms. Address RIPLEY & CO., Mill Brokers, 28 Lumber Exchange.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half-interest in a well-established cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 115 East Washington-st., Room 38.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foresmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS, good as new, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

FINE SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, VERY cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 6-HORSE POWER, ONE 18-HORSE POWER portable engines, only been in use six months, very cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work, can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY $100 TO ANY person who procures me a situation as bookkeeper in an American wholesale house. First-class references by late employers. Salary no object. Address W, 318 Sedgwick-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF business experience, in firm where talent and industry will be appreciated. Address T 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 5 years' experience as city salesman in a wholesale cloth and clothing house in New York. Address M. HUMMEL, 44 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GERmans, speaking English and French fluently, as clerks; best references. Address W, 127 Third-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, TO RUN A stationary engine; references given. Address N 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter, with a first-class merchant tailor. Apply at 55 State-st., 4th floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman or porter. Call to-day, at 441 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a sober industrious young man, who is a good hostler, and an experienced driver. Address O 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family by a young man (English), who understands the care of horses and will make himself useful. Good reference. Address G 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A steady young man (Norwegian). Speaks English and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address C O S, 75 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands the care of horses and carriages; willing to be useful. Address G 56, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any place or business. Address W B, 51 Waubansia-av., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, TO TAKE care of a building. References given. Address D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WILLing to make himself generally useful. Address J. SPARROW, 155 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Please call at 830 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; references, if required. Address 466 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family, to do general housework. Apply at 125 Elizabeth-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS a first-class cook, the other as second girl. Address 8 Noble-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to take care of children in a respectable family, one 14 years and the other 12 years. Inquire at 484 South State-st. JULIA LOTON.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family by a respectable girl. Address D 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do second work or light housework, the other to tend baby. Apply at 145 Taylor-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON. Address MRS. STRAUDBERG, 144 West Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A respectable private family; can cook, wash, and iron; good girl to do second work; South Side preferred. Apply at 604 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO kitchen work in a private family. Please call for two days at 1160 State-st, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; can give good reference. Call for three days at 115 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family; good reference given. Apply up stairs at 272 Franklin-st, near Van Buren, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family, South Side preferred; good reference. Address for two days E 58, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, and do plain cooking, at 308 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR dining-room work. Please call at 415 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TOGETHER, BY TWO Swedish girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Apply at 89 Towner-st, North Side, near Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A HOUSE-KEEPER (American), a splendid woman, in the country; also, for a restaurant order cook; was in one restaurant two years; also, for two sisters in a private family, and 100 girls with references. Over 200 girls visited our office yesterday in search of places. 130 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, to do general housework. Inquire at 63 Erie-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls in a private family, one as cook, the other as second girl and for sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine. Please call for two days at 295 Fulton-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and a second-girl in a first-class private family. Address G 54, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING AND second work in a private family or boarding-house. Call at 168 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker to do dressmaking or plain sewing in private families; can furnish machine; good reference given. Address 324 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family. 415 South Morgan-st., down stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 RESTAURANT, 3 boarding house cooks, 25 girls for housework. Call to-day at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience, as sales lady in a dry goods or notion store. Address Miss F W, 247 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier, copyist, amanuensis, or proof-reader. Good reference given. Apply or address 15 East Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 143 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED hardware and house furnishing store; best paying house in the city. Address, stating available capital, Z 37, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO JOIN THE advertiser in a No. 1 manufacturing business in the City of Milwaukee; can double the investment in two months; single man preferred. For particulars call at Room 1, 207 West Madison-st. to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—$600—IN GENTEEL CASH business, paying several hundred dollars per month; good references required. 115 East Washington-st., Room 30.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN a lumber business in Michigan, that can be closed up in two years with a net profit of $30,000. Capital required, $12,000 to $15,000. Address F 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, RELIABLE business. Address T 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DINing-hall, connected with five lodging-houses, with about 300 transient guests. 39 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHAEL WHELAN IS NOW PREPARED TO shoe oxen, and has good experience in that business. Rear of 818 State-st., opposite the Burlington warehouse.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st. Prices $50 to $900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTnership heretofore existing under the firm name of L. Bloom & Co., plate-glass cutters, setters, and glaziers, is this day, 9th November, dissolved by the withdrawal of G. W. KREPPS.

SPLENDID OPENING AT HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., for a first-class butcher; nothing better in the State. Apply at once to J. McDONALD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN HORN & BELL, in the commission business, is this day dissolved. W. H. HORN. Nov. 11, 1872.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE IN SOUTH Division, to move. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A CHICAGO PARTY TO ADVANCE supplies to a man wishing to engage in delivering on the beach of Big Bay du Noquet, the coming winter, any quantity of cedar post and poles where he owns a large tract of cedar land, but has not the means to cut the timber at present. Good city references given, and security if necessary. Address CEDAR, in care of W. J. QUAN & CO., River-st.

WANTED—TO BUY IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR two first-class railroad tickets for Denver, Colorado. J. D. MACLEOD, 139 Throop-st.

WANTED—A COPY OF DAILY TRIBUNE OF 11TH October, 1872. Send to this office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR FOR sale—A nice house and lot in a pleasant village on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, 100 miles from city. House is nicely finished, two-story frame, good stone cellar, well, and cistern. Lot is 8 rods square, well planted with all kinds of fruit, and good garden spot. Good schools and churches, several shops, mills, and factories. A splendid chance for a man with large family, cost of living being cheap. Will sell very cheap. Address J P, 483 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND A BUGGY, TOgether or separate, and pay in our goods—the Bisco Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Sewing Machine; in reputation and in fact, they have no superior for family or manufacturing purposes. J. H. LEROW & CO., 51 Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 21 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents main office, 358 West Madison-st.; branch, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—18 VOL. NEW LAW BOOKS, latest edition. Apply at 211 West Taylor-st., at 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE) wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & BAYER, 264 and 266 Milwaukee-av.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Additional Particulars of the Great Calamity.

The Loss Estimated at About One Hundred Millions.

The Bank Safes in Good Condition as Far as Examined.

Condition of the Insurance Companies, Native and Foreign.

The Dry Goods Merchants to Erect Temporary Structures on the Common.

Special Meeting of the Legislature to Be Called by Governor Washburn.

Active Preparations Being Made to Rebuild in the Burnt District.

The Streets to Be Widened and Otherwise Improved.

Aid and Sympathy from All Parts of the Country.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The new fire was got fully under control about 4 o'clock this morning. Jordan & Marsh's store was saved, though at one time it was declared a hopeless case. Shreve, Crump & Lowe were burned out.

The last fire was caused by an explosion of gas about midnight, and the report was heard all over the city. Several other explosions of gas, apparently in the sewers, occurred soon after the fire broke out, shattering the plate-glass in Shreve, Crump & Lowe's store, and upheaving the surface of the earth so as to crack the pavement deeply. Despite these terrific outbursts, the firemen maintained their position in Summer street, doing good service. Only twenty-five Boston firemen were on duty last night, the main force being relieved by gallant men, who rallied from all quarters. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, about one hundred and fifty Norwich (Conn.) firemen arrived, accompanied by the Mayor and Chief Engineer of that city. Twenty-two New Haven firemen also came on last night, headed by their Chief. From Biddeford, Me., Bridgeport, Conn., New Bedford and other places, came eager offers of assistance, and on every hand there were brave, generous men from all the towns and cities about us, working with all their strength to stay the progress of the terrible enemy.

The morning papers are almost exclusively filled with details of the great conflagration. The *Advertiser* estimates total loss at $80,000,000. The *Post*, on authority of leading insurance officers, at $100,000,000. The *Journal* gives a full list of individual losses, and estimates the total at considerably over $100,000,000. The owl train from New York due at 4 o'clock this morning, arrived at 7 o'clock, with several car loads of roughs and thieves, who cleaned out all refreshment saloons *en route*, and committed other outrages. The military force in Boston will be increased if necessary.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about 50 per cent on their risks. Capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of $500,000, two or three reaching $900,000. The Savings Banks are all secure.

The *Evening Transcript* will appear to-day printed in the *Globe* office.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—A battalion of cavalry has been added to the military guard of the burning district, which now numbers 1,500 men. Attempts at robbery and incendiarism will be summarily dealt with.

The streets are almost impassable from the crowds in the vicinity of the fire. Only three of the seven banks which were burned out failed to settle at the clearing house to-day.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The funds of the Sub-Treasury were removed from the Exchange, to-day, to the Custom House. A file of marines from the Navy Yard escorted the treasure.

The Post Office is temporarily located in Faneuil Hall. Postmaster Burt does everything possible under the circumstances to expedite the distribution of mail matter.

Gilmore has placed the Coliseum at the disposal of parties wanting a place to store goods.

The inner safe of the Freeman's Bank, over which there was considerable anxiety, has been opened and the contents found to be safe. The outer safe fell from the second story and broke a hole in the side, and depositors' trunks, together with their valuables, are all destroyed. The bank will probably lose nothing. The vaults of other banks with their contents are safe. The books of the Hide & Leather Bank are, however, destroyed. It is impossible to give anything like an accurate or even approximate report of the insurance. Some of the largest firms have had no time to time to look over their policies.

At an informal meeting of the leading insurance officers, to-day, a statement was made that losses would be nearly paid in full.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief committee to-day Mayor Gaston read despatches from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and other cities tendering sympathy and aid. A committee of ladies has been formed especially to look after the thousands of sewing girls thrown out of employment.

Preparations are being urged for the making of new street lines on the burnt district, and also for the erection of a Merchants' Exchange building. A Committee has been appointed to ask the General Government to purchase burned-over lots adjoining the new Post Office for enlarging that building, and also to request the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act allowing the same drawback on building material as was allowed to Portland and Chicago.

All fears of a rekindling of the flames are at an end.

The publishing and printing of newspapers, and all other necessary work, is being done to-night by lamp and candle light.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Midnight—The steam engines are busy to-night playing on the debris of the great fire, and all streets leading thereto are strictly guarded. Although the city dark and gloomy, there being no gas, large crowds hovered in the vicinity. Rains at late hour.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—How the great fire began will perhaps always remain a mystery. The first alarm was given about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the flames were discovered bursting from the fourth floor of a large five-story granite building on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. The building was occupied by Tibbetts, Baldwin & Davis, dry good jobbers; A. K. Young & Co., manufacturers of skirts and corsets, and Damon Temple & Co., dealers in fancy goods. It stood in a part of the city which is as desolate after dark as Broad street is in New York. The heavy dealers in domestic and foreign dry goods had their headquarters near here. A. T. Stewart's great branch concern was within a stone's throw, Jordan, Marsh & Co. have their wholesale and retail houses close by. J. M. Beebe & Co., gave their name to a magnificent block in which they have carried on a splendid establishment. Nearly everybody in this district, where there are no dwelling houses and few retail shops, had gone away for the night, and the fire might have been burning long before it was discovered. It is supposed to have caught in the engine room and crept up the stairway. This is a very probable theory, for a few moments from the time it was first seen it was bursting from every floor in the building. The edifice was crowned by that curse of all our cities, a Mansard roof. Instantly the tinder-box ornament was in a blaze, and the flame was leaping across the narrow streets to meet a similar inflammable roof on the other side, while showers of cinders and burning fragments, carried aloft by the blast created in the hatchway, fell upon the lower buildings on either hand. The alarm was promptly sounded, but there occurred one of those fatal mishaps which nobody knows exactly how to account for. It was thirty-six minutes before an engine arrived upon the ground. The Boston Fire Department had a high reputation of efficiency, and the last two days have proved that its members in general have much of the true heroic stamp in danger, and do their duty silently, as a matter of course, day and night, until they fall to the ground through sheer exhaustion. The reason given for the delay is that the horses were all sick, and the engines had to be drawn by hand. Even so, the delay was unreasonable. Besides there were well horses right in Boston, and, if hacks and horse cars were all running, it can only be through grave mismanagement that steam fire engines could not run too. By the time the water was brought to bear the fire had become a conflagration. Both sides of Kingston street and both sides of Summer street were blazing, making two fire lanes in which the heat was absolutely insupportable. Then the corner building fell, scattering fire in every direction, and the disaster began to assume a threatening aspect. All the engines in Boston were summoned, and telegrams for aid from the neighboring towns. The great height of the warehouses and the narrowness of the streets proved serious difficulties. In hardly any case could a stream of water be thrown upon the back part of the roofs, and it was on the roofs that, after the first outbreak, the fire almost invariably caught. Nor was it possible to approach, in these lanes, very near the burning buildings. The firemen put up barricades for their protection; but the barricades were soon consumed. They carried hose up the roofs, but the height was so great that very little water could be forced through them. After a while, some large establishments, supposed to be in flames, were blown up. This did no good. The flames followed no particular path. There was a moderately strong wind, but they travelled right in the path of it. They made their own current of air, and followed that, now to one side, now to the other. Wherever they went they found a Mansard roof to feed upon. Wherever a brand was shot into the air, it had a good chance of falling on a Mansard roof. It is the common belief that the Mansard roofs have cost Boston $25,000,000.

From the corner of Summer and Kingston streets the fire travelled simultaneously in all directions. Southward, it burned about half a block. Westward it took both sides of Summer street, past Arch, Chauncy, and Hawley; and then ran diagonally to near the northeast corner of Summer and Washington, sparing the corner building, occupied by Robbins, Appleton & Co., of the American Watch Company, and Andrew C. Mudges, fancy goods, but taking everything at the rear and side of it. Thence it ran along the east side of Washington street, as far north as Milk, that is to say, within a few feet of School street, where the Parker House, the City Hall, and the old corner book store are situated. On the west side of Washington street nothing was burned, but many of the shops were scorched, and the glass was nearly all broken. From Kingston street eastward, the fires took both sides of Summer street and Bedford, and never stopped until it reached the water, destroying the wharves and depot of the Hartford & Erie Railroad. Meanwhile, it had swept northward along Devonshire, Federal, and Congress streets towards the water. There were some tenement houses, liquor shops, and other buildings of the poorer class, and before midnight the wretched occupants were turned into the street. The general direction of the flames at the time was northwest, and from about Congress street to Washington it formed one impassable barrier, moving closer and closer toward State street, and the great financial centre of New England. Milk street was destroyed by 10 o'clock, and towards morning the fire reached the rear of the Post Office, the front of which is on State street. The mails were removed to the Custom House, and thence taken last night to Faneuil Hall, where the distribution of letters began this morning, nothing having been lost. What stopped the flames in this quarter nobody seems to know. The buildings were no whit more substantial than those which had crumbled to fragments behind them, but they were not seriously menaced until evening. South of them was a mere heap of coals and ashes, and the firemen were able to concentrate their efforts here. At any rate, nothing was injured except the Post Office and the Merchants' Exchange.

On the corner of Washington and Milk streets were two currents of flames, one sweeping northward from Franklin, the other westward along Milk street. One of the choicest historical buildings of Boston is the Old South Church. Sober citizens, who had borne the loss of their own fortunes without a word, were seen absolutely frantic with distress as the conflagration approached this venerable pile. It is a modest brick building with wooden blinds, and it seemed impossible that it should escape; but here the fire, which has destroyed stone and iron as if they had been straw, was strangely stopped. Save for a few broken windows, and a little blistered paint, the old church is unhurt, and a battered safe lies in the door.

Further along on Milk street the fire encountered another barrier. This was the new, unfinished Post Office, occupying the block between Milk, Water, Devonshire, and Congress streets. It was of beautiful granite, with iron beams, and had cost thus far $150,000. The roof was not on, and the floors were not laid, and there was no wood work about it, except the scaffolding. The Milk and Congress street sides and a part of the Water street front are ruined by the heat, but the building itself did not burn, and it prevented the fire from spreading any further northwestward. It stands now, however, as a conscious example of the defects of granite as a building material. The stone has crumbled and split like lime when it is slacked. The streets are heaped with fragments finer than gravel, and workmen are creeping along the cornices and balconies, throwing off the pieces which threaten to fall. It is supposed that nearly a third of the building will have to come down. Opposite, on Water street, is the building of the *Post* newspaper. That caught fire, but was not much injured, and from there westward Water street is safe.

Such was the condition of things on Sunday morning. It seemed to be reasonably certain that the fire had reached its northern and southern limits, and so the dwellings in the South End and the banks and the various money institutions on State street as well as the business district beyond were considered safe. There was still an unharmed region, however, between Congress and Brown streets, and along the water, which was almost cut off from the rest of the city by the flames.

The fire now burned back, and began to devour this. All day Sunday and all Sunday night the destruction went on. Nothing is left except some of the wharves; for, though it is said the flames were only stopped by the water, it is a fact that they reached the edge only in a few places, and the stories of the destruction of shipping are not true.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning, a fresh alarm was sounded at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, where a terrible explosion of gas threatened for a time to carry the disaster across Washington street in the direction of the Music Hall; Havey's dry goods establishment, and the two buildings of Jordan, Marsh & Co., were menaced by this occurrence, but the firemen succeeded, after several hours' hard work, in confining the destruction to four or five stores, one of which was the great jewelry store of Shreve, Crump & Law.

By Sunday noon the fire was said to be under control. By 3 o'clock this morning it was entirely checked, and we were able to consider the losses. In the whole district I have described, embracing sixty to eighty acres, not a building remains. The devastation is absolute and universal. Here and there a tottering wall or tall chimney rises above the mass of cinders, blackened with smoke, but there is nothing that can be saved in the process of rebuilding except bricks and foundation stone. The granite, especially, which was the favorite material in this district, is reduced to fragments. It will only be fit to grind for garden walks. When Chicago was burned the fire capriciously spared edifices in the very midst of the ruined district, but it is not so here.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The buildings swept out of existence in a day were the grandest of their kind in the United States. In Chicago, there were acres of wretched wooden structures destroyed, whose removal was, in one sense, a benefit to the city; but here the loss has fallen upon the most substantial part of Boston. With the exception of the region over towards the water, of which I have already spoken, there were no poor quarters in this blackened waste. The great dry goods houses, wool houses, leather houses were all here. For years past the pride of Boston business men has been the erection of some real palaces in this district, and except for the terrible fault of construction, the use of bad material, and the prevailing disorder of Mansard roofs, the result has been magnificent. There was Winthrop Square, with Beebe's splendid building, and other structures of the same class. There was Franklin street, with its famous architecture. There were numerous imposing blocks along Washington street. Of late years the dry goods jobbing houses have been gradually moving towards Chelsea, and many of them, consequently, escaped this disaster; but the heavy commission houses, which sell entirely by the package, all remained. All have gone down, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. Pearl street was the chief leather mart of New England, and that, too, is swept away. The most of the wholesale clothing establishments were here, and those that have gone employed no fewer than 10,000 girls. The great wool houses were all in the burnt district, and held enormous quantities of wool,—no less than 1,000,000 pounds; for trade had been dull. The same thing may be said of the dry goods houses, which still held large quantities of unsold winter goods, and had just taken in an extra summer stock, also. Wool, dry goods, and leather are the staples of our best trade. How complete is the destruction, you may imagine from the statement made to me on good authority, this afternoon, that there remains not one wholesale wool house, not one wholesale establishment in shoes, or leather, or hides, or hardware, or paper; not one type foundry, and only one wholesale crockery warehouse. Printing houses and periodicals have gone by the score.

Only one daily paper was burnt out, and that was the *Transcript*, which lost its beautiful new building on Washington street. It has gone back to its old quarters, and appeared this afternoon as usual. Still about twenty weekly papers have suffered. The *Pilot* and its establishment, one of the most complete of the kind in the United States, comprising a stereotyping and book-printing house, and occupying a splendid building, was entirely destroyed. Of public buildings, besides those I mentioned, there were few, except St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the House of Refuge for the Poor, connected with it, and Trinity Episcopal Church. Perhaps there is no city in the world, where a fire of the extent of sixty acres could ruin so many magnificent concerns. You will gather from these statements that, while the pecuniary loss has been enormous, the individual distress has been comparatively light. We have had none of the heartrending scenes that signalized the Chicago disaster. Perhaps 100 families in all have been turned into the streets, but there are hospitable doors open to them, and they will not starve. During the first night there was, of course, terrible confusion, but not much disaster. Very little property was removed from threatened buildings, because no conveyance could be hired to take it. Most of the horses were sick, and perhaps it is well that they were, for if the narrow streets had been blocked any more with wagons and drays, the disorder would have been frightful. As it was, the firemen were crushed for room, and, long before the fire had reached its height, the streets were nearly all impassable. As few piles of goods may still be seen on the Common, and small valuables were often carried off by hand. I saw one man, for instance, going off with his wife under one arm, and the broken foot of a China vase under the other. But, as a rule, it may be said that the goods in store were too bulky to be removed, even had the fire not very soon cut off communication. The loss, therefore, is in almost all cases a total one. The circumstances differ from those of Chicago in other particulars. The direct loss falls entirely within the city of Boston, and only within the city of Boston on the class which is best able to bear it. The insurance was chiefly in Boston companies, for Boston underwriters were always eager to take risks on the very property which has been so suddenly destroyed. How many of the companies will go down you may estimate from another despatch, but if the worst anticipations could be realized, the loss is not more than the city can easily endure. The courage of the people is magnificent. When I passed through the burning streets, at 2 o'clock this morning, I found men who had lost everything groping their way through the smoke, looking for the ruins of their stores to put up placards among the still burning debris, announcing their removal to other quarters. By daybreak the whole accessible part of the district was dotted with extemporized signs. McCullogh, Williams & Parker, who occupied one of the finest of the ruined stores, where they employed 3,000 hands, began business this morning in the Mason & Hamlin building. The great dry goods house of Sargent Brothers caught fire at 6:30 on Sunday night. In half an hour five salesmen were on the way to New York to lay in a fresh stock of goods, and the firm resume operations immediately. Their loss was between $750,000 and $1,000,000. These are fair specimens of the spirit which animates the whole community. The Hartford & Erie Company began to rebuild their depot to-day, but changed their minds, and determined to adopt a more elaborate and costly plan. The merchants are hurrying about to secure new premises. The city is beginning to clear the streets, though the stones are almost too hot to be handled. Some of the obstructed thoroughfares are already fit for travel. Better than all, the citizens and the authorities are gravely considering plans for the improvement of the new Boston, and the great question of fire-proof construction, which must now assume such importance in every city of the world. The Common Council are deliberating upon improvements in the map of the burnt quarter. There are to be no more narrow lanes, but broad, straight streets, and open squares, and the owners of the property are only waiting for the boundaries to be fixed, in order to begin to rebuild. Such good humor in adversity, such courage under disaster, such pluck, such enterprise, and such solid sense cannot be praised too highly. A city whose merchants are made of this stuff will soon forget a catastrophe like an eighty million dollar fire. The loss has been estimated at all amounts from $80,000,000 to $250,000,000. The best judges agree to-day upon the smaller of these figures. But very few vaults have been reached, and no one can guess how much may be recovered from the ruins. I saw four or five safes opened on Washington and Summer streets, and in every instance the books and papers were reduced to a cinder. The Sub-Treasury, in the Post Office building, contained $15,000,000, all saved. The money was escorted through State street to-day by two companies of marines and a company of artillery, and the people cheered it as if it were their best friend. The Post Office will be ready to receive and despatch mails as usual after to-night. The Western Union Telegraph Company has gone back to its quarters on State street. It has now fifty-five wires to New York, but the accumulation of messages is enormous, and, in spite of the energies of the officers, and the expertness of the operators, there are inevitable delays.

INSURANCE AND BUSINESS GENERALLY.

BOSTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—There is no panic whatever. The banks are paying checks and doing business as usual, except three or four which have burned down. No bank vault is lost but the Freeman's, which fell on an iron pillar and burst. The Clearing House met as usual to-day, and delayed business only two hours. The banks were extending customers' paper who need the help.

Many old insurance companies are wiped out, namely, the Firemen's, Merchants', Shoe and Leather. The following will pay a part: Neptune, Mutual Benefit, North American. The Merchants' and Farmers' are all in confusion now. Street lines in the fire district are rubbed out. All are perfectly steady financially, lots of means left, and nobody scared about money.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The Shawmut, Firemen's, and North American Banks were unable to get at their vaults. The Mount Vernon, Hide and Leather, and Everett Banks were saved, but lost their valuables.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Knots of people assembled on the streets to-day, conversing upon the disaster to Boston, and general expressions of sympathy are heard everywhere.

All the insurance companies have bulletined statements of their losses and standing, of which the annexed is a copy:

The Ætna, of Hartford, loss less than a million; assets, $5,250,000. Relief, of New York, loss $56,000; capital unimpaired. Williamsburgh City, loss $90,000; assets, $550,000. Resolute, loss $10,000. Commercial, loss $104,000; assets, $340,000. Columbia, loss $75,000; assets, $440,000. Star, loss $150,000; assets, $40,000. Mechanics', loss $5,000. Firemen's, loss $5,000. Lafayette, loss $5,000. Phenix, loss $450,000; assets, $2,032,191. Adriatic, loss $7,500; assets, $80,000. Niagara, loss $300,000; assets, $1,000,000. Liverpool and London and Globe, loss $600,000. This company has received a despatch from London to pay its losses and draw on the Liverpool office. Queen, of Liverpool and London, loss about $300,000. Hope, loss about $50,000. American Central, of St. Louis, loss, $15,000. Farmers' Mutual, of York, Pa., loss, $5,000. Pennsylvania Underwriters', loss, $15,000. American, loss, $300,000; assets, $1,250,000. London Assurance, loss, $100,000. Pennsylvania, loss, $300,000; assets, $1,250,000. Globe, loss, $15,000. Orient, loss, $150,000. National, loss, $150,000. Exchange, loss, $15,000. Ætna, of New York, loss, $30,000. Tradesman's, loss, $240,000; assets, $455,000. St. Nicholas, loss, $15,000. National, loss, $120,000; assets, $675,000. Lorillard, unimpaired.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—It is stated that the only insurance companies here that have suspended are the International, Relief, Corn Exchange, and Humboldt.

A general visit to Boston insurance offices this morning reveals the fact that they have been hardly able to do anything toward estimating and determining future steps. The fire is now confined to the ruins, and no fears are felt of a new outbreak. A large number of steamers continue to work, reliefs of firemen taking them.

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* was among the papers burned out. The firms burned out by the fire caused by the gas explosion this morning were James J. Smith & Co., R. H. Stern & Co., and W. R. Storms & Co., on Summer street; Shreve, Crump & Lowe, corner Summer and Washington streets; Wheeler & Wilson, in same building, and Stephenson's dry goods store on Washington street, slightly damaged. A building in Central court, occupied by Crosby, Moore & Foss, whose front is on Washington street, was burned down. The Park House was damaged a little, and there was injury by water to the store of Palmer, Jacobs & Co., on Washington street.

James Tully was arrested by a soldier, early this morning, while setting fire to a building on Milk street.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The excitement in insurance circles in the city is intense. Many of the officers have been at work all night investigating the books and accounts, and preparing statements. The companies in this city are reported to stand as follows: The Humbolt has suspended. The Fireman's Fund came out with a loss not exceeding $5,000. The Company say, "No Chicago this time," as far as they are concerned. The Lafayette loses not more than $5,000; no agencies, and few risks in consequence. The Columbia Company decline to give any information further than the generality—"We are all right." The State has just established an agency in Boston, but the whole amount of insured in that city will not exceed their surplus, so that they will meet all losses promptly. The Commercial's capital is $200,000; surplus, $140,000; total insurance, burnt district, $104,800; they can pay and have $238,000 left. The Irving will not lose more than $50,000; will be able to pay all losses, but will suffer considerable impairment. They propose to keep on. The Sterling have no loss. The Greenwich, Mutual, Metropolitan, Fireman's Mutual, Bowery, Sturtevant, Brooklyn, and American lose nothing. The Guardian's losses are about $50,000. This will consume full reports of surplus in July. The company's capital is $200,000. This leaves it without a margin for reinsurance. The risks of the Merchants' in the burnt district will not exceed $150,000, which company will be able to meet claims promptly. The Atlantic, of Brooklyn, reports losses not to exceed $40,000. Its surplus, at last statement, was $65,000. The International feels assured that it will be able to pay all policy-holders in full. The question is what their stockholders will lose. The losses will certainly exceed their net surplus. The Firemans' lose heavily, but not exceeding $127,000. They will suffer some impairment, but will be able to meet all liabilities. The Williamsburgh is damaged to about $90,000. This Company has a surplus of $300,000, which covers all loss without impairment. The Resolute lose less than $10,000. The Relief lose $50,000, which they can meet without impairment. The Germania will lose $250,000. This Company expect to meet their liabilities and have a surplus left. Since the Chicago fire, the officers say, they have done a prosperous business, and expect to adjust losses by the present disaster without impairment of capital. The Phœnix, of Brooklyn, out of a total of Boston risks of $1,700,000 in the burnt district, loses $450,000; assets, $1,900,00, which will pay losses and leave $1,450,000 over. The Niagara's extensive limit in the burnt district was $366,000. The Chicago losses were $2,500,000, and the company has no idea that that will be exceeded. They only have one-half as much as they had a year ago. The figures, $1,775,850, as published in the morning papers, will not reach the amount of their risks in the Boston agency, but their chart assures that the actual loss will not exceed the amount stated above.

The Gebhardt has a total risk in Boston of $22,500 in the burnt district. They will be able to meet it without trouble. The German American has a total risk of $152,000 in the burnt district. This covers about half their surplus. The Brewers and Maltsters lose $50,000. As their surplus is $340,000, they are sound as yet. The Empire City has only $10,000 risk in the burnt district. The Continental will lose $500,000, which will be less than a fourth of its assets. The company continues to insure, and business will not be interrupted. The Commerce is taking risks, and expects to pay losses, but is unable to even approximate its losses. The United States loses $50,000. The Arctic loses not more than $100,000, which it will be able to make up and continue as usual. The American has lost about $80,000; no serious impairment. The Hoffman loses in the neighborhood of $60,000. The Standard loses heavily, but has not been able to ascertain any exact figures. The Boston office was burned, and this will delay investigation. The company is not taking any risks. The Lenox loses not more than $18,000. The Atlantic claims that their losses do not exceed $35,000. The Orient loses $150,000. The company will continue. The Lamar officers say that they can pay every dollar of their Boston risks, but have received no advices that would enable them to approximate correct figures. The Montauk loses $5,000. The Tradesmen's loses about $200,000; surplus, $305,000. The Ætna, of New York, cannot lose in excess of $40,000. The Washington admit losses of $40,000; surplus, $100,000. The Globe loses $15,000. The Market Company is yet without accurate advices, but admits $92,000. This impairs its capital about 50 per cent. The Mechanics and Traders' loses $25,000. The National loses $140,000. This loss will make its cash assets, after paying losses, $300,000. The New York Equitable loses $20,000. The Firemen's Trust Company loses $5,000. The Corn Exchange, at the most, cannot lose more than $140,000. The Company is still taking risks, and, in any event, will make up impairment, and continue. The King's County loses $15,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The great calamity at Boston was the topic of discussion to-day through financial and trade circles. Many conservative underwriters place the loss at $70,000,000, of which $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 are borne by British companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies have reinsured.

The knowledge of the fact that the Government is ready to throw all its power against the panic caused by this enormous loss has less effect than many anticipated. The values of merchandise have been advanced 7 to 20 per cent. Boston men are already here, making selections and accommodations for tents to be erected on Boston Common for the sale of goods.

The condition of the Boston insurance companies involved is in much doubt, though those familiar with their conservative policy believe that not all will succumb.

The destruction of 11,000,000 pounds of wool, a stock of 5,000,000 suits of clothing, and almost the entire supply of woolens and clothing for Eastern Canada and the Northwest, caused an advance here of seven cents per pound in wool, while heavy domestic dealers advanced over thirty cents per yard. Blankets, flannels, and shawls seek an advance of 10 per cent.

Coffees were rather excited, with a loss of two or three large grinders, and others in Boston, removing 21,000 bags from market. Some 25,000 half chests of tea, largely Japans and Oolongs, have been destroyed, and measurably relieve the market here.

The condition of Wall street turns upon the action of the Treasury Department, whose programme is not yet decided upon. It was stated to-day, however, that the greenbacks deposited with the banks by the Treasury, early in October, will be allowed to remain for the present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A crowded meeting of merchants, bankers, and others was held in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Jackson S. Schultz, Henry Grinnell, Royal Phelps, S. B. Chittenden, Russell Sturges, Henry Clews, A. A. Low, George Opdyke, and F. S. Winston. The Hon. William A. Dodge presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it becomes this mercantile community promptly to tender to the merchants of Boston, and all sufferers by the devastating fire of yesterday, the expression of our deep and hearty sympathy, and to proffer such generous co-operation in measures of relief, as the circumstances of the case and the urgencies of the time demand.

Resolved, That Committees be appointed to consider what measures, if any, it behooves this community to adopt, in order to alleviate the primary disabilities that are likely to result from the sudden destruction of the property, books, and papers of hundreds of mercantile firms.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning Mansard roofs, and recommending the establishment of a Board of Engineers, who, in case of fire, will be invested with legal authority to fire and blow up buildings whenever, in the judgment of the head of the fire department, the flames had passed beyond the control of that department. Commodore Levy spoke in favor of the introduction of salt water into this city, which, he said, could be accomplished at a cost of $10,000. We are surrounded by water, but have not enough on hand to be available in the event of a conflagration like that of Boston or Chicago.

Adjourned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 11.—We cannot tell yet about the Boston companies. Some of them must be broken to pieces. The Springfield Fire and Marine loses $250,000, and has this afternoon laid an assessment of 40 per cent on its stockholders. It will be promptly paid, and make good its capital and its surplus, and goes on with courage and with faith.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—The losses of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, by the Boston fire, will not exceed $250,000, and will be promptly paid. The Company will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The Philadelphia insurance companies may lose by the Boston fire the following amounts: North America, $900,000; Franklin, $500,000; Delaware Mutual, $250,000; Pennsylvania, $300,000; America, $450,000; Girard, $50,000; National, $40,000; Union Mutual, $35,000; Fame, $20,000. Total, $2,505,000. Philadelphia companies are all sound.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—The following is a statement of the actual losses of Philadelphia companies by the Boston fire: The Insurance Company of North America, $900,000; Union Mutual, $400,000; Fame, $20,000; Franklin, $500,000; Girard, $50,000; Pennsylvania, $300,000; State of Pennsylvania, $100,000; American, $300,000. Total, $2,604,000.

HARTFORD, Conn. Nov. 11.—Despatches from a reporter for the *Courant* at Boston, whose figures are confirmed by latest advices at the offices of our Hartford insurance companies, show that the losses of the Hartford companies will not exceed the following amounts: Ætna, $1,400,000; Hartford, $522,000; Phœnix, $500,000; National, $175,000; Orient, $170,000; Connecticut, $100,000. Total, $2,867,000.

All the Hartford companies are perfectly sound. The Ætna's assets on Nov. 1 were $5,000,000, and the other companies are also in good condition to meet all their losses.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov., 11.—The People's Insurance Company, of this city, lost over half a million dollars by the Boston fire, and the Directors have voted to call in the policies for cancellation, and discontinue business. The First National Insurance Company loss $50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders. The Bay State Insurance Company lose $260,000, and have suspended for the present. The Merchants' & Farmers' Insurance Company lose over $300,000, but will continue business. None of the other Worcester Companies lose heavily.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 11.—Several of the Providence insurance companies lose heavily in the Boston fire, but it is understood to-night that not one will fail to pay losses in full and continue business.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The following insurance companies who do business in Boston are perfectly solvent and able to meet all liabilities in full: Bangor, of Bangor, Me.; Eastern, of Bangor, Me.; Williamsburg, Ætna, Hope, and Market, of New York; Triumph, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, of St. Paul, Minn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The excitement in insurance circles here is intense. The suspension of the Humboldt and International Companies is announced. The *Spectator* furnishes the following reliable list of losses:

American, New York	$ 80,000
American Exchange	10,000
Arctic	100,000
Black River	35,000
Brewers' and Malsters'	50,000
Capital City	None
Citizens', New York	250,000
City of New York	130,000
Clinton	50,000
Columbia	75,000
Commercial	80,000
Eagle	None
Gebhard	22,500
German-American	100,000
Germania	275,000
Glens' Falls	50,000
Greenwich	20,000
Hamilton	None
Hanover	275,000
Howard	None
International	300,000
Jefferson	10,000
Kings County	100,000
Knickerbocker	None
Lafayette	5,000
Long Island	None
Lorillard	80,000
Market	60,000
Manhattan	35,000
Mechanics'	5,000
Mechanics & Traders'	25,000
Nassau	None
New York Equitable	15,000
New York	None
Pacific	15,000
Relief	60,000
Rutgers	None
Standard	357,000
Star	150,000
United States	50,000
Williamsburg City	100,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	1639,500
Washington, of New York	9,000
Farragutt	20,000
Commerce	62,000
Firemen's	122,000
Republic	200,000
Importers' and Traders'	32,000
St. Nicholas	15,000
Westchester	75,000
North River	None.
Park	None.
Manufacturers' & Builders'	None.
Lamar	heavy.
Exchange	15,000
American Central	15,000
Farmers', of York	5,000
Lancaster	None.
Pennsylvania Underwriters'	15,000
Niagara, not over	300,000
Springfield	250,000
Tradesmens'	240,000
Traders', Chicago	30,000
Commerce, Albany	50,000
Merchants', Newark	None.
Alps	34,000
New York and Yonkers	70,000
Lancashire	125,000
Mechanics & Traders	25,000
National, New York	140,000
Firemen's Trust	5,000
Amazon	50,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	20,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	500,000
Girard	50,000
Globe	15,000
Montauk	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	550,000
Hartford	750,000
Connecticut	90,000
Orient	150,000
National, Hartford	125,000
Phœnix, Hartford	450,000

All the Providence companies say they will come out straight. The American and Mercantile, of Boston, will go on. The New Jersey companies lose only a trifling amount. The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, has assets amounting to over $2,000,000. If the entire amount at risk within the district is a total loss, one-half of its surplus will pay for it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Wall street quieter, and the panicky feeling is dying out. There has been but little business transacted to-day in the wool, hardware, leather, and dry goods trade. Assistant Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury Department, is in consultation with leading bankers and merchants regarding the situation. Secretary Boutwell has stopped the withdrawal from banks of greenbacks deposited some time ago to relieve the markets.

The Board of Aldermen, at a meeting to-day, forbade the erection of Mansard roofs, unless of fire-proof material.

Gentlemen interested in the leather trade in Boston do not think the almost total destruction of the leather business in that city will bring about any suspensions, except, perhaps, in the case of one or two small firms. The stock held by the leading houses was small.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—The total assets of our Companies at the date of the last statement were: Ætna, $500,000; Hartford, $3,000,000; Phœnix, $1,500,000; Connecticut, $594,000; National, $610,000; Orient, $650,000. The losses are, as reported by the adjusters to-night: Ætna, $1,800,000; Hartford, $600,000; Phœnix, $500,000; Connecticut, $100,000; National, $175,000; Orient, $175,000. The Ætna expects from salvage, cancellations, etc., a reduction to $1,500,000, and the Hartford will save $100,000. The Orient and National figures are maximum, and they will have to pay probably considerably less.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Boutwell has been in constant receipt of despatches to-day from the various business centres East and West, inquiring as to what policy the Treasury Department will pursue in case of a panic resulting from the Boston fire. The New York and State street stock operators have also been urgent in their efforts to get an inkling of the power claimed by the Secretary in the present emergency. It may be stated that the Secretary claims now, the same power which he has always exercised, of coming to the relief of the business interests of the country whenever his judgment may conclude that such action is necessary. In the present crisis he has not concluded that any emergency has arisen requiring his intervention. He has, however, to-day, again assured inquirers in Boston that the Treasury Department will respond for their protection when that policy seems necessary. A rumor was current this afternoon that the Treasury Department, following the precedent established just before the October elections, had decided to order a large purchase of bonds and sale of gold to-morrow to relieve the stock market and make money easier. The Secretary himself denies this rumor so far as date is concerned, and says that such a transaction will only be ordered when it is apparent the stock gamblers have become masters of the situation. This evening, the Secretary received a despatch from Boston, stating that the Sub-Treasury was all right, and that State street had no fears of a panic. The National Banks were also said to be all right. The United States Pension Agent reports that all his papers have been lost, as well as the office safe. The Government records, however, have been preserved.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—It is estimated that $2,000,000 will cover the entire losses of Philadelphia insurance companies by the Boston fire. Those are mostly the strongest companies, with surpluses more than sufficient to cover the loss.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Boutwell will take no action relative to the financial complications which may grow out of the Boston fire, unless it shall be deemed necessary and be recommended by Assistant Secretary Richardson and Comptroller of the Currency Knox, who will examine into the condition of the Boston National Banks. The Secretary does not anticipate any financial panics.

Paymaster Plunkett, Purchasing Paymaster for the Navy Yard at Boston, telegraphs to Secretary Robeson that his office on Kilby street was burned, but he saved all the records.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston telegraphs that the contents of the vault are undoubtedly safe.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—At the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to-day, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That our sympathies are extended to the City of Boston, for the great calamity that has overtaken it in the vast destruction of property, and the sufferings consequent to the poor and the laborers, and that we, as citizens, will extend to the sufferers all needful aid in our power.

A committee of five was then appointed to take immediate steps to ascertain what aid the citizens of Boston would most require of us, and respond at the earliest possible day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A large meeting of merchants and business-men generally was held at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12:30 to-day, to take action relative to the calamity which has befallen the City of Boston. Mayor Brown offered resolutions, which were adopted, proffering substantial aid to the sufferers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—The Mayor called a meeting in the City Hall, this morning, to act in behalf of the sufferers of the Boston fire. Resolutions of sympathy, with an assurance of pecuniary assistance, if needed, were adopted and telegraphed by Mayor Moffit to the Mayor of Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The feeling here this morning concerning the Boston fire is unabated. The papers are issuing extras, which are eagerly sought. The public mind is now more turned to the financial aspect of the calamity. The banks generally were pursuing a conservative course. They are accommodating their customers. There appears, however, to be a general disposition to act carefully until they can more accurately weigh the probable consequences of the disaster. The Chamber of Commerce has just adopted resolutions with reference to the Boston sufferers, requesting the Common Council to adopt such measures as may, in their judgment, be necessary to give us an opportunity to extend any relief that may be needed at this, the time of their calamity.

WORCESTER, Nov. 11.—The City Council, at a meeting this evening, adopted resolutions offering aid, and appointed a committee to take immediate steps for rendering assistance.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—Great sympathy is expressed by the citizens of Nashville with the people of Boston, but no public demonstration has been made.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The Common Council met this afternoon, and appointed a Committee of two Aldermen and two Councilmen to communicate with the authorities of Boston, and, if found necessary, to visit that city and ascertain what aid the City of Cincinnati may be able to render them in their misfortune.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The Boston fire excites considerable interest and sympathy here. The Mayor called a meeting of citizens at the Court House this afternoon. After briefly discussing the proper course to take with regard to the matter, the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow night. Much insecurity was felt among the Insurance Companies at first, but the feeling is settling down owing to favorable reports from Eastern Companies. There have been many changes of policies to-day, and agents have advanced rates.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 11.—F. Boss, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois, has issued a call on all the lodges of the State for relief for the Boston sufferers of the order.

(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Reports from Various Points of the Prevalence of the Epizootic.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—The disease among horses continues to spread rapidly, and it is now estimated that there are from 500 to 600 horses affected in this city. Three of the street cars were withdrawn from the City Railroad to-day.

The Board of Councillors was informed that the remainder of the cars would probably stop running to-morrow. Almost every livery stable and transportation company in the city are beginning to feel inconvenienced, and some of the leading wholesale houses and transit companies are already provided with oxen in case it should become necessary to entirely suspend horse labor.

MORRIS Ill., Nov. 11.—The epizootic has broken out among the horses in this city fearfully. All of the livery stables have closed their doors, and all their horses are sick. The horses in the barns of the Canal Towing Company are sick. The disease is spreading rapidly, but no deaths, as yet, have occurred.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The epizootic is still spreading in this city. On all the street-car routes only half the regular number of cars are running. The omnibus companies have forty horses suffering from the disease. Fifteen mules belonging to Proctor & Gamble are also disabled.

The weather is damp.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The horse disease is spreading all over the city. Business on public landings has been hindered to-day very serious. The Council to-day referred to the Supervisors of the Fire Department the resolution to call on the citizens to meet to-morrow night, and form fire brigades to keep up the efficiency of the Fire Department during the prevalence of the epizootic. The Omnibus Company has discontinued carrying passengers to and from private houses, but continues to carry baggage to and from hotels. Passengers will be carried as heretofore. Epizootic cases are increasing every hour. It is expected that, by to-morrow, the city will be horseless for working purposes. One street-car line has taken off half of its cars to-day. Another will take off a large number of cars to-morrow. The number of horses seen in the streets is diminishing. The Fire Department Supervisors, to-night, resolved to call a meeting in all of the wards to-morrow night, to organze men to draw engines to fires.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11.—Route No. 9, street railway, stops running cars to-morrow on account of the horse plague. The horses are taking the disease on the hack stands rapidly. A large number have gone off the stands. Probably none will be on the streets to-morrow. Nearly all the horses of the street cleaning department are down. Only one of the fire department is down. Weather rainy and bad for the disease.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The epizootic has finally reached this city, the first appearance being in the stables of the stage line between Aurora and Elgin. Contiguous thereto is the livery stable of Captain Collins, all of whose horses are now coughing. The horses belonging to the peddling warehouse of Ryan & Co. show symptoms of the disease, and the expectation is that there is no escape from the run of the malady in this town.

ILLINOIS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by Governor Palmer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—The following is the Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Palmer:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has indicated Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1872, as proper to be observed as a day to be devoted to the praise of Almighty God and thanksgiving to Him for all the mercies and blessings of the year, and,

WHEREAS, Custom has determined it to be the duty of the Governor of the State of Illinois to issue his proclamation calling the attention of the people of the State to the day thus selected by the President of the United States, and of urging [illegible] them its observance in an appropriate manner.

Now, therefore, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do by this proclamation [illegible] all the people of the State of Illinois, and all [illegible] in their midst, to set apart Thursday, the 28th [illegible] November, A. D., 1872, to the holy duty of [illegible] thanks to the Father of all for the [illegible] He has bestowed upon us. Let [illegible] name be praised that He has [illegible] the wants of the people abundantly; that peace prevails throughout the land; that the laws are [illegible] and the poor and the helpless provided for; and [illegible] we praise Him in form, let it not be forgotten [illegible] works of mercy and charity to the poor and [illegible] wretched are acceptable praise to Him who [illegible] kindness extendeth to all.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State.

Done at the city of Springfield, this 11th day of November A. D. 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER.

By the Governor:
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

BORN.

MEREDYTH—The wife of Dr. William F. Meredyth, veterinary surgeon, of a son.

MARRIED.

JACOBUS—MAYNARD—In this city, [illegible] by the Rev. E. F. Williams, Mr. James [illegible] and Miss Almetta J. Maynard. No cards.

DIED.

MYLES—Charles Myles, 668 State-st., of typhoid [illegible] Nov. 11.
Funeral from his residence at 1 o'clock on Wed[nesday], Nov. 13.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

102 FINE LOTS IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On the Grounds,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV.

A special train will leave Wells-st. depot at [illegible] a. m.

10 Lots fronting on Central-
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut-
15 Lots fronting on Madison-

This property lies immediately south of the [illegible] on the Galena Division of the Chicago & [illegible] Railroad, between Lake and Madison-sts., [illegible] front on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main [illegible] fare to Chicago, and is gravelled with [illegible] also has a west front on Central-av., which [illegible] and leads directly to the Riverside Parkway.

Austin is two miles west of Chicago City [illegible] 20 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, [illegible] by more trains than any other suburban town [illegible] Chicago, arriving and leaving at convenient [illegible] persons residing there and doing business in [illegible]

The fare is 7½ cents or $50 per year for [illegible] trains.

The property is 50 feet higher than the [illegible] lake; is well drained by sewers, etc., and [illegible] soil.

Lots are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, [illegible] 80-foot streets.

Churches and schools in a prosperous [illegible] fine City Hall and School House have just been [illegible]

Madison-st. is 120 feet wide, and runs directly [illegible] Central Park, being open from Austin through [illegible] to Lake Michigan.

An artesian well has been sunk on the [illegible] of this property, which flows upward of [illegible] hour.

A train of cars will be run to Austin every [illegible] turn, from May 1, 1873.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, one-third [illegible] one-third two years, with interest at [illegible] per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

The Political Fight Being O[ver]

Business is in order, and of [illegible] importance to Retailers of

Boots & Shoes

Is the large Catalogue Sale of [illegible] good an assortment of ME[N'S] BOYS', and YOUTH'S, WOME[N'S] MISSES', and CHILDREN'S [illegible] as can be found anywhere.

Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. [m.]

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 1[4]

At 9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at A[uction], in addition to a line of K[NIT] GOODS, HOSIERY, AND NOTIO[NS], the finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and [illegible]

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES

Yet offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Three Sales In On[e]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'[clock], our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. Also [illegible] Carpets and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will [com]mence at 12 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have [made] advances on these goods, and they will be closed.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

Special Sale of Boots & Sh[oes]

Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

A large lot of Ladies, Misses, [and] Boys Shoes, Gaiters, Rubbers, A[rc]tics, Slippers, etc. This is a de[sira]ble lot of goods for the tr[ade].

HARRISON & Co., Auctioneers, South Canal-st.

14 YOKE OF OXE[N]

At auction to-day at 3 p. m., corner Market and [illegible]son-sts.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.

Large Trade Sale of Chrom[os]

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1872,

At 10 o'clock. A large assortment of fine and [illegible] Chromos, in all styles of frames, to the trade, [illegible] singly and in lots to suit purchasers.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] South Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF

Condemned Houses

On FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1872, at 10 o'[clock] we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the [con]demned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, [be]ginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to [illegible]tine-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale [will] be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved [illegible] premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Advertisements Received too Late for Cl[assi]fication.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS IN large towns (carpenters preferred). Profits [illegible] $5 daily. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD [as] clerk in a store and drive horse occasionally; [refer]ences required. Address E 41, Tribune office.